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DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE

THE FIELD OF WATERLOO AT LAST.

Fernando Wood Rushing to His Destiny—War to the Knife and the Knife to the Hilt.

Grand Culmination of the Struggle Against the One-Man Power.

History of the Tammany Struggle—Issues for the State Convention—Collector Schell's Position Defined.

LETTER FROM SCRIPTURE DICK ON WOOD.

Another Fight—Plants and Flight of One Municipal Impostor in Prospect.

MONDAY, Sept. 7, 1857.

"Hurrah, hoorah, hurroo!" as Glorious [illegible] was crying early one Saturday morning, when we met him returning from his symposium with the Sons of Malta. The crisis of our struggle has come at last, and either in victory or defeat we shall be glad to see an end of it. The wear and tear of nerves, brain, voice and sinews evoked in the excitement of such a contest cannot long be endurable by one of your correspondent's nerve-sanguineous temper. And only that next Thursday promises an honorable and triumphant end to our term of service for the present campaign, we should literally be compelled to desert and take refuge once more on that branch which gave shelter to our Summer musings. But the end is in sight, and we have every assurance that a few wing-flaps more will land us on the shores of victory: the Red Sea of the struggle is overpast, and we may now recognize the steps which have led us thus far out of Pharaoh Fernando's bondage.

THE CLASSIC BATTLE-GROUND.

Syracuse has been memorable for many an exciting contest amongst the Democratic forces. Some say that the salt springs there are the tears of political mourners. The Globe Hotel and Market Hall are (moderately speaking) not less classic than the Parthenon and Coliseum of ancient Rome; but no contest ever heretofore witnessed there, amid all the heat, excitement and fever of the past desperate Democratic wranglings, can at all equal or approach the fierce nature of the contest to be commenced there on next Thursday's noon. Our municipal autocrat has declared without reserve that "just as certain as he sets his foot within the limits of Syracuse, will he leave that field as recognized master of our State Democracy;" and that he "defies all the influences which may be exerted against him." To his factotum, Wilson Small, he declared on last Tuesday evening that "he had taken charge of this business himself; that he had organized the State himself; that the cry of 'persecuted but not vanquished,' though stale and proved false in the City, would still have potency over the rural delegates; and, finally, that the Convention would be found a mere echo of his master-voice." Whether his Honor's fatuity leads him to believe these statements of his own, we cannot say; but most probably they are only another fragment of the "confidence game" by which he seeks to quell the late mutinies in his Coolie or Wilson Small Committee.

PROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE STRUGGLE.

To survey the coming battle, not forgetful of the past; to present the issues; make known the relative strength of the contestants, and to give some data on which your readers may predict the probable issue, if it be true that future events cast their shadows before—all these points are within the mission of your correspondent, and that mission shall be fulfilled as compactly as the intricate nature of the dispute will admit.

FERNANDO WOOD'S MONOMANIA.

"Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad,"—as witness this attempt of Fernando Wood to grasp our State control. A more foolish, rash and suicidal enterprise was never entered on by mortal and inexperienced man—not even by Phaeton, a famous hack-driver in the purlieus of some ancient city, when ambitioning to guide the chariot of the sun. The rum-and-plunder system on which his Honor's power has been based, has happily no foothold outside the limits of Manhattan. Without the slightest pretence to an existing organization—without even the lying semblance of regularity—against every principle of right, and upon the boldest and baldest game of Peter Funkism, Fernando Wood expects the representatives of our State Democracy to sustain him in a political fraud more atrocious than all the enormities of the Marvine swindle. Standing alone—without one independent man at his side—with a private and official reputation as black as Erebus—without one redeeming personal or public trait, and arrayed against all the leading independent men of the Democratic Party in this City—all the members of Congress against him—every prominent representative Democrat crying shame against him—with nothing but the confidence game and effrontery to back him, he still in his maudlin dreams stretches forth his hand to grasp an imaginary crown; which crown, should it ever reach his grasp, will be a crown of thorns, disgrace and undying anguish to the whole Democracy of the State.

WOOD ON "POLITICAL AZTECS" FROM THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

It is said by his Honor to his myrmidons that the country delegates to the State Convention—or, as he superciliously styles them, "the gents from the rural districts"—are a very different class from those he has encountered in our City; that they will not look into the merits of the controversy, nor examine, nor reflect—as both would be painful and unusual processes; that to avoid responsibility they will weakly admit or reject both sides of the contesting claimants; that he has effected an organization of the State, and knows as well what the verdict will be as he would know the verdict of a Jury which he had packed through his subordinates. His familiar jest is that "the gents from the rural districts" are "political Aztecs," who, though dwarfs for all purposes of injury against him, will yet, from the very circumstance of their alleged inferiority, "become *giants* in building up and sustaining him."

SOLEMN PROTEST BY THE BIRD.

Against this theory your correspondent enters his formal protest, deeming it his province to present the issues which will have to be decided next Thursday—and show the nature of the struggle maintained in our City for Democratic purity and independence.

WOOD'S MEN IN BUCKRAM MUSTERED AND GIBBETED.

But before proceeding to the detailed consideration of this question, we desire to give one scene from the Mayor's office as illustrative of his tactics, and to group together as compactly as we can the names of the leading men of the Democracy in this City, and their position in the contest. For the last ten days his Honor has held Cabinet Councils in his private office with all his "prime" ministers of evil to aid him in completing his arrangements for the management and capture of the State Convention. These "distinguished personages" on his side are, Wm. J. Brisly, Superintendent of Buildings under Charley Devlin, Wood's appointee for Street Commissioner, of whom (Devlin) the public had some recent developments, and of whom much more, in reference to the contract books, are shortly coming; Richard Busteed, his Honor's "Breeches' nominee" for Counsel to the Corporation, better known as "Galorious Dick;" Richard B. Connolly, made County Clerk by Wood, better known as "Slippery Dick;" *Habeas Corpus* Russell, Wilson Small, his Honor's Tax Commissioner; Charles H. Ring, his Honor's Superintendent of Repairs under Devlin aforesaid; Benjamin P. Fairchild, who does such jobs for his Honor as the Ferris and Callahan and Lexington stage line, Superintendent of Streets under the aforesaid serviceable Devlin; Mr. Michael Tuomy, Commissary General of the Liquor Department on his Honor's staff; and Mr. Josiah Sutherland, the Peter Funk and Turveydrop of the establishment, who "does" the respectability and deportment of the concern, and who is known, from the melancholy appearance his visage has assumed under the disastrous fortunes of his leader, as "Bad-oyster Sutherland."

HIS HONOR'S NAPOLEONIC COUNCIL ON STATE AFFAIRS.

Here, seated amongst this motley crew, our potentate holds his council. He claims to have "the State under thorough discipline and organization," through circulars addressed to postmasters (of which there has been some account), as well as by Christy & Wood's Minstrels, whose political wanderings will form an amusing chapter, perhaps, at some future day. Here the autocrat, sitting bolt upright, in Henry Clay's most vigorous style, the table before him is littered with books and papers in industrious confusion, while behind is a mahogany stand surmounted by a gilded eagle, and with the word "STATE," conspicuously displayed on it in gilded letters. His cabinet bears three ponderous folios, indorsed respectively "L. C.," (lower counties,) "A. and V.," (Albany and vicinity,) and "W. C.," (western counties.) These books, he assures his followers, contain information from every part of the State, with the names of his leading "Aztecs" in the several election districts, and the data of other appliances by which he is to control the State Convention. Spread before him is a map of the State of New-York, over which, in imitation of Napoleon and Charles XII., he pretends to pore with thoughtful brow. Sometimes rolling back in his chair, with his right forefinger resting on his temple, he sits wrapt in apparent thought, as if occupied in calculating statistics. Ever and anon he peers at the map before him, and tapping his fingers at certain salient points, gives a great sigh of relief, and looks round at his admiring crew. Then, as if struck by some rushing thought, he hastily seizes a volume labelled "W. C." or "A. and V.," as the case may be, and after a hasty inspection of map and page, the muscular smile once more returns, and he cries, "All that county is mine!"

POSITION OF THE DEMOCRATIC CITY LEADERS IN THE CONTEST.

Leaving this scene we shall proceed to the more extended field of the Democratic Party; and having shown in the last paragraph who are his *Honor's* followers, let us now recite the brilliant *list* of those whom his tactics has arrayed, against him; and this will refute satisfactorily we think, the statement made by Wood's instruments that his opponents are merely the desperate little Spartan band, adhering to the fortunes of James S. Libby, in opposition to the regular nomination which Wood had then received.

First, as to the Democratic Electors of the City who received each 40,000 odd votes at last election, we have on the side of Tammany Hall and honesty, ALL the Democratic Electors of the City except Mr. Michael Tuomy, who is called "Mike," and patted on the head by his Honor. Of the members of Congress against him we have Daniel E. Sickles, Horace F. Clark, Wm. B. Maclay, Elijah Ward and John Cochrane, being five out of six; and John Kelly, (the sixth,) whose position is not defined, is the author of the reform programme in the Tammany Society which resulted in the establishment of the Cooper Committee.

Of the Federal officers, there are opposed to him Isaac V. Fowler, Postmaster; Emanuel B. Hart, Surveyor; Isaiah Rynders, U. S. Marshal; George N. Sanders, Navy Agent, and John McKeon, U. S. District-Attorney. To the position of Mr. Schell, Collector, we shall refer in another place. Peter B. Sweeny, the Hard member of the State Central Committee, is also "bitterly agin him." Of the veteran leaders of the Democracy, we have such men as Charles O'Conor, James T. Brady, Robert J. Dillon, F. B. Cutting, Gustavus A. Conover, James Lee, Francis I. Tillou, James J. Roosevelt, Philip W. Engs, Joseph M. Marsh, Isaac Bell, Jr., Andrew H. Mickle, Richard T. Compton, and countless others of the recognized leaders, old and young, to say nothing of the more ardent rising race, who are rapidly assuming the position of pioneers in the advanced guard. Of these we have, for honesty and Tammany Hall, Edward Cooper, John Y. Savage, Jr., Nelson J. Waterbury, Abraham S. Hewitt, C. Godfrey Gunther, Thomas C. Fields, John Richardson, James W. Smith, Sam D. Vanderheyden, John T. Hoffman, John H. Anthon, and a host of others, upon whom will hereafter devolve the duty of maintaining the Democratic cause.

PRECISE QUESTIONS FOR THE STATE CONVENTION.

Now as to the precise questions for the State Convention: On the 1st of January last there were two bodies organized in Tammany Hall, each claiming to be the Regular General Committee, one under the auspices of Fernando Wood, and the other of the independent men of the party who resisted the infamous frauds of Wood's primary election system. His Honor, through his police, secured possession of the General Committee room, admitting none save those who had tickets of admission from himself, and thus secured the fraudulent semblance of an organization in the Regular Council Chamber of the party. The other Committee thus forcibly excluded, then organized in the reading-room of Tammany Hall, the Committee presided over by John Y. Savage, jr., Wood having appointed Wilson Small as Chairman of the bogus body. The question then arose as to which of the two bodies was entitled to possession, and therefore to be deemed the Regular Central Organization for the government of the party.

TRUE HISTORY OF THE CONTEST.

This question was referred to the Council of Sachems, the elected representatives of the Tammany Society and Trustees of the Building, who, in virtue of the right of ownership and the traditional party usages heretofore prevailing in many similar cases, investigated the question as to which, if either, truly represented the masses; and came to the conclusion, and so decreed, that both were tainted with the frauds of the primary election system, and that neither wholly represented the democracy. This decided, they passed resolutions, excluding both from the possession of Tammany Hall.

VERITABLE HISTORY CONTINUED.

Pending consideration as to how a new General Committee should be elected, Hon. John Kelly introduced a plan for the settlement of the controversy by the establishment of a General Convention to reform the system of primary elections and provide for the election of a General Committee. It was distinctly stated, and a part of this plan, that the Convention, for the time being, should be charged with all the powers of a General Committee, thereby, of course, disbanding and putting out of existence the two heretofore contesting claimants. This Convention was to be comprised of delegates selected equally by the delegations from the various Wards to the Savage and Small Committees; and an umpire for each Ward was to be selected by the Council of Sachems—a wholly unprejudiced and perfectly impartial body. Now it is to be observed that this scheme made necessary the consent of the delegates and both the contesting organizations, and each, by agreeing to it, recognized, *of necessity, the equality of existence in the other.* A majority of the delegates in each Ward, from both Committees, agreed to this plan, and appointed delegates from their own number to this Reform Convention—98 out of 110 of the Savage men signing the agreement and deputation for said Convention, and 89 of the 110 Small men doing just the same, as the papers to be presented to the State Convention will abundantly prove.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REFORM CONVENTION.

This Reform Convention was duly organized for the time being by James T. Brady and Elijah F. Purdy as successive Chairmen—adopted a system of local organizations for the election of a new General Committee, and having finished its work adjourned *sine die* within the time allotted for its existence. Ward associations pursuant to the plan adopted by said Convention were established; and as directed by said Convention, five members were elected from each Ward as a General Committee, which has since organized in Tammany Hall, by the election of Edward Cooper as Chairman, and which is now in the full, sole and exclusive possession thereof.

WHAT THE (EXCEEDINGLY) SMALL COMMITTEE DID WHEN GABRIEL BLEW HIS TRUMPET.

Hereupon a small portion of the Small Committee, already disbanded as aforesaid, was recalled into existence by Fernando Wood, on that individual's discovering that the popular suffrage had resulted in the election of a new General Committee, of whom only a small minority were prepared to be his supple tools. But of the Small Committee thus recalled into galvanic life, not one-half, nor near one-half, were members as it claimed to exist in January.

THE ONLY QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED.

This is the true origin and these the sole points to be presented for decision by the State Convention. The Savage Committee, keeping good faith and according to the agreement which they signed in conjunction with the Small Committee, declare their perfect willingness to disband at any moment and recognize the Cooper Committee as the sole organization, on the Small Committee's being compelled to do the same. And the sole question is—

Shall the Small body be sustained in their original frauds and subsequent breach of faith for the exclusive benefit of such a personage as Wood, and to the ruin and disgrace of the Democratic party?

Or will the State Convention in its sovereign power uphold Tammany Hall with all its old traditions and prestige of regularity and victory?

ARGUMENTS AND ANSWERS TO THE (EXCEEDINGLY) SMALL MEN.

The Small men will say, we understand—1st. That they hail from Tammany Hall. Answered by the addition "from the soup kitchen of the building;" and further that they will be kept out of that last resort hereafter, as the lessee declares he will no longer jeopard his lease, and have his house disgraced by the assemblage of such a crowd of scapegraces and political mourners, and the small men are now making arrangements to hold their future meetings at the Widow LYNCH'S in Cherry-street.

2d. That they never as a Committee, formally assembled, agreed to the organization of the Reform Convention. Answered, that 89 out of 110 expressly in writing solemnly pledged themselves over their signatures to the arrangement, and by every act, including actual participation as constituents of the Convention, they recognized, ratified and adopted that arrangement; and never objected until WOOD found it necessary to resurrect them as his own particular weapon of disorganization and to carry out his avowed intention o either ruling or ruining.

THE JUDAS ISCARIOTS RELIED ON TO BETRAY THE CAUSE.

Wood boasts that he will be enabled to secure the election of delegates to Syracuse, who will go there only for the purpose of betraying the cause which they will fraudently assume to represent. Under pretext of "Union and Harmony," they will advocate (says Wood) the recognition of the Small body, to the destruction of the authority and claims of the regular Committee. We can only say, that men who consent to occupy a position of such infamy will be worthy of the Chief who incites them, but will find themselves powerless to accomplish their evil designs. Judas Iscariot, who flourished at a period anterior to primary elections, may be considered entitled to a higher position in the judgment of a charitable world, than the miserable knaves who would descend to such dirty and wretched tricks. Education by common schools, and moral instruction, with the use of the globes, had not then become enrolled in the constabulary force of social improvement; and, besides, Judas may be considered as part of the preordained scheme of our election to grace. For *him*, therefore, there may possibly be some excuse, but it is obvious there there can be none for these would-be Wood-bribed Syracusean reptiles, who are to attempt to sting to death the bosoms that have warmed them into ungrateful life. Let the State Convention mark these Tammany Judases. Where's Dillaye—that "ruinous Delaye"—as he is now universally referred to?

WHAT WOOD THREATENS TO DO AT SYRACUSE.

Wood declares that he will go in person to storm the State Convention, and receive the capitulation which he has promised to his followers. We have seen the rough draft of his intended speech, written by Alick Ming, and would give it in full had we time to copy. He will set himself in a Henry Clay attitude, pull up his short collar, pull that plug of lemon-flavored tobacco out of his mouth, and, stroking his muscular mouth with his right hand, while the left reposes in the folds of his military-buttoned coat, he will commence a pathetic appeal for protection against the attempt to break down him—"a humble man"—and almost weep as he refers to the persecutions by which he has been assailed—practising the part of "Uriah Heep," but with less success. He will then launch out into some leaden-headed generalities about municipal rights, and indulge in a variety of sycophantic whinings, all terminating with his favorite epigram (made by Billy Cook) of "Persecuted, but not vanquished."

THE MUNICIPAL QUESTION DISSECTED.

Now, on the municipal question we have five propositions to present, and the State Convention will do well to consider them. First, that Wood's known corruptions and rascalities in the Police force, and other monstrous abuses, all for personal ends, provoked the legislation which resulted in the unwise and unjust laws of the last Legislature. Second, that his resistance to the laws, under pretext that *he* considered them unconstitutional, is an attempt to engraft upon the Democratic faith one of the most odious principles of the Abolition agitators. Third, that his resistance to the law and forcing the Police force to take sides with him, resulted in the discharge of all the Democratic members of that body who, but for Wood's resistance, were expressly retained in the public service by the very provisions of the law itself—thus sacrificing the interests of the party to his own selfish and unholy ambition. Fourth, that the question presented by the obnoxious laws will be decided at the next *November* general election of members of the Legislature; while the election of Mayor, in which he alone is interested, takes place in the month of December—one month after—and cannot therefore affect the ultimate result: and fifth, that this attempt to obtain recognition of his bogus and fraudulent organization, is part of a scheme to regain a foothold in the general organization of the Democratic Party in the State, for the advancement of what he styles his triumphal march to the State Capitol, and thence to the honors of Washington.

THE EXACT POSITION OF COLLECTOR SCHELL.

Mr. Schell's position in this matter is widely misrepresented, and therefore, of course, grossly misunderstood. During all his career he has been opposed to Wood, and at last election voted against him for Mayor. When appointed Collector, Mr. Buchanan instructed him in somewhat the following words: "*Alderman* Wood came here," said the President, "expecting to dictate my appointments for your City. I know his antecedents; I know him well, and have always refused to recognize his pretended claims. No appointment which I have made is due to him, but I do not wish to go further to hasten the end of his career. The end of such men is as sure as heaven's justice, and I wish that he should be left to the natural processes of decay. The position in which you are about to be placed is one of great power and patronage; and all I ask is that you shall simply keep your hands off him," concluding, with that well-known cock of the eye, —"and let the devil get his own in his own time." Mr. Schell has faithfully acted on these instructions, and that is his position.

SCRIPTURE DICK'S VERSION OF WOOD'S NEW HARD AND SOFT FIGHT.

In conclusion, we may refer to Wood's amusing attempt to revive the old "Hard" and "Soft" fight, for the purpose of securing Schell to his interests, and appropriating the influence of Dickinson, Croswell, Gideon J. Tucker, Mather, and the other self-chosen Elect of the National Democracy. But the trap sprung before the game was within it. Croswell looked at the apparatus, ran his fingers through his ambrosial locks, a sardonic grin passing over his Voltairish face, and with a derisive sneer kicked it into fragments. Even Mather, longing for a return of the happy day when he might again acquire importance through new divisions, would have nothing to do with it. And Tucker, rubbing his spectacles, fixed upon the great political and commercial Diddler a look of mingled amazement and amusement. But this cock wouldn't fight. Scripture Dick on being written to replied that Wood might establish a "Hard" party of his own—of "hard drinkers, hard swearers, hard liars, hard livers, hard swindlers and hard characters generally," making common cause against all who were too "soft" to be dishonest, "of which party," added Scripture Dick, "as Chief of the Metropolitan Hard Characters, Mr. Wood might be an appropriate leader. But for himself he wished neither to be a smuggler nor a pirate." This version of Dickinson's has been the standing joke of politicians for the past nine days, and some even think it has increased his chances of being made "Nag No. 5" in our Presidential sweepstakes.

Obediently, Exceedingly,

A BIRD IN THE BUSH.

A Meeting of the Cooper Democratic General Committee—Selection of Delegates to the State Convention—Adoption of an Address.

The Cooper Democratic General Committee met at Tammany Hall last evening and selected delegates to the State Convention which is to meet at Syracuse on Thursday next.

Nearly every member was present, and the outside pressure was very great, but yet there was no disturbance.

The Sub-Committee on Convention appointed at a previous meeting to select delegates to the State Convention retired to one of the private meeting rooms where they remained until nearly 10 o'clock, in secret session, making their selections and preparing their report.

The proceedings in this Committee were reported to be very harmonious.

Immediately thereafter the General Committee met in the usual meeting hall above stairs, EDWARD COOPER in the Chair, B. S. HART and R. G. WALMSLEY, Secretaries.

After some formal business, Mr. R. J. DILLON, from the Sub-Committee, submitted the names selected for delegates.

The list was received with favor, and was unanimously adopted.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE then submitted the following address, in the shape of a preamble and resolutions, which was unanimously adopted.

Whereas, At the commencement of the present year two separate bodies of Democrats organized themselves in Tammany Hall, one with WILSON SMALL as Chairman, and the other with JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr., as Temporary Chairman; and each claimed to be the Democratic Republican General Committee, and entitled to the exclusive use of Tammany Hall; and

Whereas, Such claim was duly submitted to the Council of Sachems of the Tammany Society in accordance with the provisions of the lease of Tammany Hall, for their decision as to which of the said organizations was the regular Committee and entitled to the use of that building; and,

Whereas, The Council of Sachems decided that neither of the said Committees was regularly and properly elected, but that each of the said organizations was tainted with frauds and irregularities, and therefore prohibited the use of Tammany Hall by either; and as there was no General Committee entitled to use that building, the Council further requested the Democratic Republican Electors of the several Wards, to elect delegates to a General Committee, at an election to be held in each Ward under the direction of three inspectors, one to be appointed by the Savage Committee, one by the Small Committee, and the third by the Council of Sachems, which action was taken by the affirmative vote of seven Sachems, the other six dissenting therefrom; and,

Whereas, Such action was contested by the Small Committee, which refused to appoint Inspectors for the new elections; and it was conceded on all sides that the frauds, corruptions and abuses of the primary election system, as theretofore existing, were too gross and iniquitous to be longer tolerated; and

Whereas, Hon. JOHN KELLY, one of the minority of the Council of Sachems, thereupon, as a measure of union and conciliation, and to remedy the evils in the party organization, which were universally conceded, submitted a proposition, which was unanimously adopted by the Council, for the organization of a convention of five members from each Ward, two to be chosen by the delegation from the Ward in the Savage Committee, two by the delegation from the Ward in the Small Committee, and the fifth by the Council of Sachems, which convention was to act as the General Committee, and was also to mature and adopt a plan for the reorganization of the party, and the election of a new General Committee, previous to the 1st day of July then next, when the said convention was finally to adjourn; and

Whereas the last recited action of the Council of Sachems was ratified by the Small Committee, by the direct participation of more than five-sixths of its members in the formation or organization of the said conventions, and by the Savage Committee by the like participation of more than five-sixths of its members; and such Convention was accordingly chosen and organized. And

Whereas the said Convention adopted a plan for the reorganization of the Democratic Republican Electors of the City of New York, by a vote of 59 to 19, which action was subsequently sanctioned by a majority of the members not voting; by which plan all future primary elections were to be held, by enrolled organizations of the Democratic voters of the several wards, whose names were to be taken from the poll lists of the last general election by the delegation from the Ward in the Convention, and in which care was taken to guard the rights of all by providing that, in case the delegation did not unanimously agree upon a list, each member should select an equal number; and further, in pursuance of said plan and of the power delegated to it, called an election for a new General Committee, to be chosen in accordance with the rules of the new organization. And

Whereas, Under such call this General Committee was elected, being composed of members of both of the former so-called General Committees, and of other persons who were not members of either, and was thereupon organized and installed in the use and occupation of Tammany Hall—whereupon the said Convention, having completed its labors, finally adjourned previous to the said first day of July; and

Whereas, Some of the former members of the Small Committee, with others whom they have admitted to their Association, have revived that organization, and have met from time to time, surreptitiously, in the Basement and other public rooms in Tammany Hall, open to men of all parties, and in utter violation of good faith, and to the disturbance of the harmony of the Democratic Party; and

Whereas, The Savage Committee, in consequence of such action, has also revived and claims a right to continue its organization, unless the agreement personally entered into by all sides is adhered to; and

Whereas, This Committee, notwithstanding the want of any ground for the action of the two rival ex-Committees, and the strength which it had in the clear regulating of its ward organization, for the purpose of exerting every effort to reconcile all differences in the ranks of the Democratic Party, and securing the benefits of a single organization, whose power should be undisputed even by pretenders, appointed a Committee of Conference, which met like Committees from the so-called Small and Savage Committees. And,

Whereas, At the conference thereupon held, after an interchange of opinions and propositions, it was proposed by the representatives of the so-called Small Committee, that a new General Committee should be formed, of five from each Ward, two to be chosen by the delegation from the Ward in the Small Committee, two by the delegation from the Ward in the Savage Committee, and one by the delegation from the Ward in this Committee; which new Committee should elect the delegates to the State Convention; but with further provisions whereby the basis for future primary elections would be nominal lists of Democrats, made up by the members of the so-called Small Committee; in reply to which proposition the representatives of this Committee offered to waive the rights, regularity and predominance of this Committee, and to agree to the formation of such new Committee, according to the very terms of the proposition made to them by the representatives of the Small Committee, and to give such new Committee the power to elect the delegates to the next State Convention, with all the usual powers of the General Committee, adding the special duty of adopting a new and equitable system of local organizations; but declined, with obvious propriety, to accept nominal lists of Democrats as an elective basis, until they were submitted to proper scrutiny, revision and additions, which liberal offer was rejected, and the conference closed. And,

Whereas, This Committee thereupon made a call for the election of Delegates to the State Convention, in accordance with the call of the State Committee, in pursuance of which delegates have been duly elected, therefore,

Resolved, That this Committee having been chosen upon a union basis, as the Representatives of the whole Democratic Party, and having, notwithstanding such predominance, exhausted every means to reconcile those who are unreasonably continuing a division which they had once agreed to abandon, places itself on the high ground of a record of regularity, against which no charge, either of insufficiency or wrongfulness, can possibly be made.

Resolved, That should those who have so wrongfully and inexcusably continued themselves as a separate division of the Democratic Party, carry a claim so bold as theirs up for the decision of the Democratic State Convention, we rely with entire confidence upon the wisdom and justice of that body to decide the matter according to the requirements of regularity, the obligations of good faith, and the best interests of the Democratic Party.

Resolved, That the delegates elected from the several districts having passed upon all points of dispute and elected an additional delegate in pursuance of the call of the Democratic State Committee, this Committee hereby certifies that the following persons so chosen are the only and duly authorized representatives of the Democracy of this City to the Democratic State Convention;

Dist.	Dist.
1. Wm. Miner.	10. Alexander Ward.
2. ———	11. Peter Mitchell.
3. Bartholomew Healy.	12. John Kelly.
4. Robert Donnell.	13. Isaac Bell, Jr.
5. James McMahon.	14. James M. Sweeney.
6. Daniel E. Delavan.	15. John Cochrane.
7. John Richardson.	16. Robert J. Dillon.
8. Elijah F. Purdy.	17. Delegate at large, Daniel E. Sickles.
9. Thomas Dunn.	

On motion of Mr. SMITH, of the Eleventh Ward, the delegates elect were invited to take seats in the Convention-room.

The invitation was accepted, and such of the delegates as were in attendance entered the room amid applause.

Mr. RYNDERS moved, and the motion was adopted, that in case of the failure of the District Association to elect a delegate, or in case of a vacancy from any other cause, the Chairman be instructed to call another meeting of the Convention to fill such vacancy.

The Committee then adjourned.

It will be observed in the list of delegates given above, that there is a vacancy in the Second District composed of the Third and Sixth Wards. This vacancy will be filled immediately, it is said, the Ward delegations having met last night to make a choice.

By the new Assembly District apportionment of the last Legislature, New-York City is divided into 17 districts, and not 16 as heretofore, thus it was necessary to elect a delegate at large, as the old district divisions are not yet obliterated by the various political parties. It was anticipated that the selection of the 17th delegate would lead to delay and trouble, but expectation was disappointed. In the Committee of Selection the name of ISAAC V. FOWLER was mentioned for the place, but it was at once seen that DANIEL E. SICKLES was the stronger man, and he was finally selected by a unanimous vote.

The Small Committee.

The Wilson Small Democratic General Committee will meet this evening to select *their* delegates to Syracuse; and the Savage Committee will doubtless do the same. Thus there will be three sets of delegates from this City, knocking at the doors of the Syracuse Convention. A lively time may be looked for. Each faction claims to be sanguine of success.

The Tammany Society.

The Tammany Society held their regular monthly meeting at Tammany Hall last evening. They did nothing except to install Mr. GIDEON J. TUCKER as Sachem.

The Excise Commissioners.

The Board of Excise Commissioners met yesterday at the City Hal. to grant licenses,—present, Commissioners HASKETT and HOLMES. No business was transacted beyond the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, as not a single individual applied for a license. Adjourned to this day at 1 o'clock.

As the Excise Commissioners occupy a position at this moment of some interest, we give below a slight sketch of them individually, including some of their antecedents. By a provision of the present Excise law, the Chief Justice of the Superior Court, (DUER,) first Judge of the Common Pleas, (INGRAHAM,) and the Recorder were empowered to appoint Commissioners under the law. They named JOHN KERR, ROBERT T. HAWES and W. J. HASKETT. Mr. HAWES declined to serve—Mr. PETER COOPER and others were in turn invited to fill the vacancy, but would not consent, and lastly, Mr. ROBERT D. HOLMES, one of the present incumbents, was chosen and accepted.

Mr. KERR is about 55 years of age, and exhibits very much the air of the old English gentleman. As he sits between his colleagues on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas, (by merit raised to that responsible eminence,) he reminds one of Justice DUER sitting at the General Term of his Court. Mr. KERR is the chief proprietor of breweries in the cities of Albany and New-York, one of which is located at No. 58 Leonard-street. He resides in Thirty-sixth-street, Murray Hill, and is reputed to be a gentleman of large means. He has not been an active member of the Board.

WM. JAY HASKETT, Esq., has been a practising lawyer in this City for about 20 years. It is understood that he has amassed a liberal fortune in his profession. Mr. HASKETT is a member of the Board of Education, in which subject he takes an abiding interest, and has also shown himself the prisoner's friend by urging on the community the humane policy of supplying the convicts of our prisons with books.

In reference to Mr. HASKETT's fitness for the office of Commissioner, it may be well to state that he has no recollection of having drunk a glass of liquor in his life. He has always been a Democrat.

Mr. ROBT. D. HOLMES, the youngest member of the Board, was admitted to the Bar of this City in 1845, and is well known.

Mr. HOLMES has very considerable literary talent, and has proved himself a facile writer. Most of his productions have appeared in the literary and other journals of the day. With such material in the Board of Excise Commissioners we wait to hear of the next application for license.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Arago and Kangaroo.

Probability of Another Attempt This Year to Lay the Submarine Cable.

ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS OF SUCCESS.

Interesting Accounts from India.

The U. S. Mail Steamer *Arago*, Capt. LINES, arrived here yesterday morning from Havre and Southampton with advices to Aug. 26.

The *Arago* brings 280 passengers, most of them first class, the usual mails, [illegible] in Specie and 400 tons Merchandise.

Among the *Arago's* passengers are the Hon. P. D. VROOM and family, late American Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin; Dr. EDWARD G. LUDLOW, of New-York, Bearer of Dispatches; J. G. BEVAN, Esq., of Baltimore, Bearer of Dispatches; Judge AARON VANDERPOEL and family, of New-York; and Mr. HENRY VIEUXTEMPS, the celebrated Violinist.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Capt. LINES of the *Arago*, for late French and English papers.

The screw steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool at noon of Wednesday, the 26th of August, also arrived at this port yesterday.

By these two arrivals we have details of four days' later intelligence from Europe. It is not, however, of [illegible] importance.

Rumors have gone forth that the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph intend to repeat the trial in October, but they are not believed to be authoritative.

Messrs. C. M. LAMPSON, G. B. GARD, and CYRUS W. FIELD, had an interview with Sir CHARLES WOOD, First Lord of the Admiralty, on Friday, Aug. 21, to know whether, if the Directors of the Company should accept the offer that had been made them for the whole of the Submarine Cable, now on board of the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, the British Government would place at the disposal of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, free of charge, suitable steamships, officers and crew, to lay a cable next Summer between Newfoundland and Ireland. Sir CHARLES WOOD at once answered that the English Government would furnish the vessels, officers and crew, when desired, and it was thought in England that the United States Government will act in the same liberal spirit, and again place at the disposal of the Telegraph Company the *Niagara* and *Susquehanna*, to assist in the great enterprise of uniting Europe and America.

The officers of the English steamers engaged in the late attempt to lay the cable, were much pleased with the *Niagara*, and have reported to the Admiralty that they never knew such a steady vessel at sea.

The Directors of the Company have received an offer for the whole of their cable at a much higher price, per mile, than it will cost to replace it, and which offer they will accept if it is decided not to lay down their cable until next Summer. The Atlantic cable is wanted to be laid down at once in the Red Sea, or the Persian Gulf, so as to get the telegraph line to India open at the earliest possible moment. Nine hundred pounds sterling per share was offered in London on the 24th for shares in the Atlantic Company, but without finding a seller. Confidence in the enterprise was unchanged.

A private letter from a well-informed gentleman in England says:

"Should the Committee of the Atlantic Telegraph Company decide in favor of postponing operations until next Summer, which, at London, was thought probable, the present cable will be sold to one of the two Companies organized for extending the telegraph to India, and a new cable, substantially the same as the present one, but 500 miles longer, will be made for the Atlantic Company in season to be laid down in June next."

In the House of Lords, on the 24th, after some debate upon the affairs of India, the Divorce bill was taken up and a motion that the Commons' amendments be taken into consideration that day six months was rejected by a vote of 44 to 46. The several clauses of the bill were then debated with varying results, Government, in some divisions, being left in a minority.

In the House of Commons, in reply to inquiries, Lord PALMERSTON stated that the Atlantic cable could not become the property of Government, for communication with Alexandria, without the sanction of Parliament, which could not be obtained during the present session. That no application had been made to the Porte of Egypt for permission to convey troops across the Isthmus of Suez to India, but if such application were made, no objection was apprehended; and that the Russians, in their recent expedition to the Eastern coast of the Black Sea, had not exceeded their rights under the treaty.

On the 25th, in the House of Lords, Lord PANMURE laid upon the table the report of the Commissioners of the Army, stating that it was not unanimous, and before Parliament met again he should receive the report of those Commissioners who had not signed it.

The House of Commons acquiesced in the Lords amendments to the Divorce bill, and the measure was finally passed.

Both Houses then adjourned till Friday, the 28th, when the prorogation will take place.

A new writ was ordered for the County of Middlesex in room of Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, who accepts the "Chiltern Hundreds," in anticipation of his elevation to the peerage.

Some new Peers are spoken of, and, according to rumor, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE is to be created a Duke, while the Peerages will be conferred on Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, Lord H. VANE, and Mr. COMPTON CAVENDISH.

At the recent Wool sales in London the foreign demand was much larger than usual, and the rates established were higher than any known for several years past. The total quantity sold was [illegible] bales.

The London *Globe* states that instead of forty battalions being at usual retained in Great Britain, the force had been reduced to only fourteen battalions, and that consequently Government has resolved to raise at least twenty new battalions of infantry.

The Australian clipper ship *Lightning*, built at Boston, was attracting great attention in the Thames, where she had gone to receive troops for India. A grand banquet had been given on board of her.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts of England are generally satisfactory. In the woolen districts there had been extensive shipments to America. The Birmingham iron trade was steady, and in some instances an advance in prices had taken place.

The new screw-steamship *Australasian* grounded in the narrowest part of the Clyde as she was leaving that river, and for a day or two completely suspended all navigation. She was finally got off, but again grounded at a wider spot and remained there at latest dates.

Several additional failures are reported in Liverpool. That for £200,000 previously alluded to was the firm of BUCHANAN, BROWN & Co.

Nothing had been received from India in addition to the Government dispatch *via* Cagliari, taken out by the last mail, but press dispatches were momentarily looked for *via* Marseilles.

Government could afford no explanation of the uncertain and meagre portion of their dispatch; nor give any particulars in regard to the lost transit ship.

The Paris *Pays* says that Sir COLIN CAMPBELL had been ordered to take command of the forces before Delhi, and the same journal, in allusion to the strength of that place, says that General BARNARD wrote a few days before his death, "I cannot disguise from myself that I am before a new Sebastopol."

The Paris *Pays* says that Persia will faithfully carry out the treaty of peace, and that the best understanding subsisted between the Government and the English Minister. The town of Herat was to be forthwith evacuated by the Persian troops, the reason that it had not been done early being on account of the contested claims to the town by the principal tribes of Affghanistan.

A telegraphic dispatch from Berlin states that the Chinese refused to allow the Russian Mission to enter the Country by Kiakhta, and that it would consequently descend the Amoor and present itself at Shanghai.

Russia is taking measures to increase her fleet and strengthen her position in the Pacific.

A dispatch from Madrid says that the Minister had under examination an application from the Municipal Corporation of Havana, requesting that the import duties on Flour should be lowered so as to cease to act as a protection to the mills.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* understands that the French Government thinks it expedient to deny any present intention of occupying a position in Cochin China, but the Government organs are instructed to insist upon the perfect right [illegible]

...all places to go where they [illegible] by virtue of an old claim.

It is said that a Maritime conference of various European powers is about to be held at Paris to consider the subject of collisions at sea, and to adopt measures for their future prevention.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, writing on the [illegible] of August, says:

A letter received here to-day from Jerusalem, of the 1st inst., announces that disturbances had taken place in the neighborhood of that city, attended with serious loss of life. It appears that the turbulent factions in that country had taken advantage of the prolonged absence of SURAYA PASHA, the Turkish Governor, who was at Djennin, the northern boundary of the province, and a sanguinary collision had taken place at the very gates of Jerusalem. Twenty-two men and two women were killed. The peasants fought with great desperation, armed with swords, contrary to their usual custom. The mountaineers in the suburbs of Jerusalem had become greatly excited, and the inhabitants of the adjacent villages were preparing to take part in the quarrel. It was feared that in a few days the conflagration would become general. [illegible], an influential chief, was raising men among the Djeddeens, and was capable of giving the Turkish authorities much trouble. There is a battalion of 600 Bashi-Bazouks at Jerusalem.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS FOR ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO LAY THE CABLE.

From the London Times, Aug. 24.

The failure of the attempt to link the States of the American Union with England by the electric chain is no doubt to be deplored. We must comfort ourselves with the reflection that the failure is but a temporary one. Had it depended upon causes beyond human control—as, for example, had the depths of the Atlantic presented insurmountable obstacles in the way of the achievement of the enterprise—had the electric spark suffered any diminution in its power or intensity by reason of its transmission through so long a circuit, we must have been content to wait until the advancement of science had helped us to our ends. The reverse, however, of all this is the case. If the recent attempt has proved nothing else, it has proved, at least, that the immersion of the wires at great depths rather [illegible] than impedes the flight of the electric messenger. It has proved that the cable can be payed out without difficulty when the water under the ship's keel is 2,000 fathoms deep. It has proved that the sudden transition from the shallows to great depths can be readily overcome. In a word, we now know by experience what had been affirmed in theory, that the electric cable can be laid down to the depths of [illegible] between the Old and the New World, and that, when laid down, it will convey the spark from shore to shore with unerring certainty. This, at least, is some comfort in the midst of our disappointment. It is clear that had the arrangements on board the vessel which had to lay the first part of the cable been equally complete the greater portion of the task might now have been executed, and the remaining portion have been in a fair way towards completion. The fault cannot even be laid upon the machinery, although this has probably not been the most efficient which could have been devised for the purpose. According to the account we have received from the Secretary to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, it seems that *there was not a sufficiency of properly skilled persons to attend* to the regulation of the breaks—and hence the accident. It would, of course, be too much to assert that had the ship held on her way some other form of accident might not have occurred, but clearly the [illegible] of the chain, as it actually did happen, was due to this cause alone. On the 10th the vessel had paid out 380 miles of cable, and had made 214 miles from shore. At about 9 o'clock P. M. on the day she was steaming at about the rate of [illegible], while the cable was running out at a rate [illegible] the speed of the ship. Throughout the night efforts were made to retard the flight of the cable, and its speed was gradually reduced to about five knots, which rate was maintained until the occurrence of the accident, which happened at about 4 o'clock in the morning. The manner and cause of the rupture are intelligible enough.

The wind and sea had both increased; as a natural consequence, the ship was pitched with some degree of force; the stern, in other words, was alternately raised and depressed. Now, the cable running out at the speed described, it is obvious that as the ship's stern was jerked upwards by the action of the sea, if any retarding force was at that moment suddenly applied, or if any retarding force which had been applied was not withdrawn, or at least eased, the cable would be instantly and violently strained. The weight of all the slack, and of all the cable which had not actually sunk down to its bed on the bottom of the ocean, would be applied at one end, and the weight of the ship to the other. The result, as the ship's stern was impelled upwards by the force of the sea, was a very sudden jerk, which the strength of the cable was not sufficient to withstand, and it snapped. "On examining the machine," writes our correspondent, "which was otherwise in perfect order, I found that the breaks had not been released, and to this, or to the hand-wheel of the break being turned the wrong way, may be attributed the stoppage, and the consequent fracture of the cable. When the rate of the wheels grew slower, as the ship dropped her stern in the swell, the break should have been eased." The expedition had, in fact, gone to sea with an insufficient staff. Whether this was the result of ignorance, or misplaced economy, it is not for us to say, but, speaking after the fact, we now know that the presence on board of half a dozen skilled mechanics capable of regulating the break would have averted the accident. One mechanic only was left in charge of the machine, and when the writer of the report was on his way to the fore part of the ship to ascertain her rate of speed he heard the machine stop. The order to ease the break and stop the ship's engines was instantly given, but it was too late. The mischief was done, and for a time, at least, there was an end of this great international work. The result is very mortifying, when we reflect upon how small an addition to the measures of precaution would, apparently, have assured the success of the enterprise. Most probably this particular form of accident will be effectually guarded against when the attempt is renewed, but it must be remembered that no single precaution will guard against the many causes of accident, which are all the more to be apprehended because they are as yet unappreciated and unknown. Under these circumstances it becomes more important to consider if there be not some method of repairing the damage, no matter what may be its immediate cause. It certainly seems a very improvident arrangement to trust the success of so important an operation to the mere chance of paying out so enormous a length of cable so slight. No doubt mechanical science, even so, will come to the rescue, and ultimately provide means for dropping the wire from shore to shore; but why have recourse to extraordinary measures when precautions of a far more simple nature would enable us effectually to repair any fracture which might take place? Among the many plans which have been suggested two seem to be recommended by their simplicity and apparent efficiency. *First*, it has been proposed that as the cable is payed out, *it should be connected with a series of buoys of the most* [illegible] *kind*, but which yet would be sufficient to keep afloat that portion of the cable which had been last payed out. Thus, if an accident occurred, the end of the cable could be recovered, it could be again connected with the coil, and thus the work might proceed. The second suggestion is even more simple than the first. It is recommended that a second vessel should attend, at a considerable distance astern, upon the ship which is absolutely engaged in laying down the cable; *that the cable should be made to pass through a ring in connection with the second ship*, and that thus there would be an opportunity for recovering the broken cable before it had sunk beyond all recall in the bottom of the sea. Practical engineers, and men accustomed to this kind of work, must, of course, be left to judge of the feasibility of these schemes; but it certainly will seem to impose a sad slur upon the mechanical ingenuity of the nation, if no method can be devised for taking up a dropped stitch in the process of laying the electric cable.

The Directors, as we have been given to understand, have resolved *to renew the attempt in October*. That month is a favorable one for the purpose, and we really see no reason, if they profit by their recent experience, why they should not succeed in the second attempt. If during the few weeks which must elapse before the next experiment means can be devised for repairing any damage which may occur—that is, any means of recovering the end of the cable in case of accident, and of knitting it on again to the coil—we should almost look upon the work as done. The experience gained in the recent attempt has been highly corroborative of the chance of ultimate and speedy success. Those points which had previously been [illegible] to be the chief difficulties have turned out no difficulties at all. There was, in point of fact, been a [illegible] a failure.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF FUTURE MISHAPS.

A correspondent of the London Times writes:

In respect to the Atlantic telegraphic cable and the delay that has attended it, I with all deference beg to suggest the following plan of operations as the one best calculated to effect the permanent laying of the entire length of the cable, viz.: Let the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* proceed to the centre of the proposed line, each of these ships having one-fourth of the entire length; a third steamer having also a fourth of the cable on board, to be stationed at Valentia Bay; and a fourth steamer with the quarter stationed at the terminus at Newfoundland, and at a given time that may be agreed on the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* to sink the cable in the centre, and to pay out the same each in opposite direct lines to a given latitude and longitude—say one fourth the distance of the entire length for each ship; and the steamers from the respective shores to start at the same time, each with their portions to meet the centre ships at the given rendezvous; during the time of the several steamers paying out their portions, the two centre ships to keep up constant telegraphic communications with each other, and the same to be observed by the steamers with the land, and when the two centre ships have each met the steamers from the shore the ends to be joined and still kept on board until the entire communication is found to be complete. In the event of either of the steamers arriving at the rendezvous before that which is appointed to meet her, if the length of cable on board her still unused [illegible], then let her proceed in a given parallel of latitude till she joins her, and it would be well if the whole four steamers could proceed in a [illegible] to pay out each [illegible].

I would here remark that it will be for the directors to determine what additional portion, if any, of cable, over and above the fourth part in each steamer, should be carried by them, with the view of any of them proceeding until the appointed steamer is joined, as in the event of either of the steamers being more fortunate than the other in making progress. I conceive it would lessen the risk by her proceeding as above with the same fortunate result.

The advantages arising from this plan would be, that if either of the centre ships parted with the cable the other ship would hold on her end and have such appliances on board as the engineers might suggest for the purpose of running up the cable to the fracture, and thus make the junction good, a spare steamer being in readiness at each shore to do a similar duty in case of need.

Another correspondent suggests:

Suppose a number of pontoons were first linked together, and then attached to the stern of the vessel paying out, and these were of just sufficient power or buoyancy to bear the weight of the cable without disappearing under water during a calm, when a sea did come, and consequently the understood strain on the cable came with it, the tail of this line of pontoons would yield to the weight of the cable and, instead of there being a jerk that would cause another snap of the cable, an inclined plane would be admitted of, maintained or produced, and the process of paying out would not be molested nor the perfectness of the cable endangered.

I am no engineer, therefore I do not pretend to be able to point out a complete auxiliary of this kind in respect to the size of pontoons, the distance they should be apart, nor the number that would be the more practicable to use; but this much I must say—the increased draught this would impose on the engines is not worth consideration, for rafts of timber are towed with greater speed than the vessel moved, and the first one might be made lighter-like, so as not greatly to impede progress. As to number, let there be, say, a dozen. Then comes the question—How should the cable be conducted over, and what kind of loops should it be conducted through? The stands and loops through which it would have to run would, of course, be placed in the centre of the pontoons. Stands would probably be required on those nearest the stern of the vessel; let the first be six feet high, say, with as much play, or nearly so, for the cable to prevent any upward or downward stress from the vessel, and the nearer pontoon not keeping time. The second stand might be five feet high, with as much play for the cable, and so on, till the cable ran though eyes or loops, immediately on the top of the pontoons. As to the last one, it might be made to pass slick through the middle of it, and if this one was made of rather smaller size than the one before it, or if each one was smaller than the one before it, the effect in view might be more perfectly accomplished perhaps.

IMPORTANT LETTERS FROM OFFICERS ENGAGED IN THE LATE UNDERTAKING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES.

SIR: Annexed hereto I append certified copies of reports to the Directors of this Company by the following gentlemen:

Captain Wainwright, Her Majesty's ship *Leopard*.

Captain Joshua Sands, United States frigate *Susquehanna*.

Captain W. L. Hudson, United States frigate *Niagara*.

Master-Commander Noddall, Her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon*.

Lieutenant-Commander Dayman, Her Majesty's ship *Cyclops*.

Mr. Charles T. Bright, Engineer-in-Chief of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

Mr. S. Canning, Mr. Henry Woodhouse and Mr. F. C. Webb, Assistant Engineers, Atlantic Telegraph Company.

Mr. Wildman Whitehouse, Electrician Atlantic Telegraph Company.

Professor S. F. B. Morse, inventor of the system of telegraphing known by his name; and

Mr. W. Thomson, Professor of Natural Philosophy, Glasgow College.

These are all the documents that have been received up to this morning, in pursuance of the careful investigations which the directors are engaged in making into every appliance for insuring, as far as foresight can enable them, a completely successful result on the next occasion.

Owing to the interest felt in the undertaking a vast number of suggestions as to future proceedings are daily received, which are all undergoing careful examination by independent persons capable of judging as to their merits.

I have much pleasure in adding to the above-named reports a copy of a very gratifying letter, received by the Directors this morning, from the commanders of the American ships engaged in this service, which will show that, although a present check to operations has temporarily postponed the successful laying of the cable, yet, at all events, the first fruits of the great work have already appeared in the form of an extension of mutual respect and kindly feeling between the two nations engaged in its accomplishment.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
GEORGE SAWARD, Secretary.
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE, No. 22 Old Broad street, LONDON, Aug. 25.

No. 1.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 21.

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned commanding officers of the several ships composing the Atlantic Telegraph Squadron, have great pleasure in expressing our opinions with reference to the Atlantic Telegraph.

We are of opinion, drawn from our several observations and experience, that no obstacles of a nautical or physical character exist in the way of the enterprise, and that the efficiency of the form of cable adopted by the Company is in every way adapted to its mission.

With regard to the machinery, we are of opinion that the form of controlling power adopted and the mode of lubricating and adjusting the brakes, admit of very great improvement.

We are thoroughly convinced from the soundings made by Lieut. BERRYMAN, United States Navy, on the plateau between Newfoundland and Ireland, subsequently confirmed by Lieut. DAYMAN, Royal Navy, and the investigations of Lieut. MAURY, United States Observatory, and from our own nautical experience, that no under or surface-current exists between those points to interfere with the successful laying of your cable.

We all agree in thinking that no form of submarine telegraph cable could be devised more suitable in every respect to the object intended to be accomplished; that its lightness, toughness, and flexibility adapt it in every way for the purpose of being laid between Newfoundland and Ireland, and we are unwilling to recommend its modification or alteration in any way. We are also of opinion that no natural obstacles exist to prevent its being successfully laid between these points, and our views as to the future prospects of your enterprise are sanguine.

We have the honor to be,
Gentlemen yours, faithfully,
J. W. B. WAINWRIGHT,
Captain of Her Majesty's ship *Leopard*.
JOSHUA R. SANDS,
Captain of the United States' frigate *Susquehanna*.
W. L. HUDSON,
Commanding the *Niagara*.
C. NODDALL,
Commanding Her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon*.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your note requesting me to sign the accompanying statement addressed to the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, as my name is mentioned, I would rather not append my signature.

This is my only reason, and I entirely concur in the opinions expressed therein.

Believe me, dear Sir, yours truly,
JOSEPH DAYMAN.
Her Majesty's ship *Cyclops*, Portsmouth, Aug. 22.

No. 2.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 24.

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, who have been engaged as engineers during the construction, shipment and submersion of the Atlantic cable, beg to submit to you our judgment as to its fitness for the object for which it was intended, in regard to material, dimensions and structure.

We consider it to be so eminently suited for laying in deep water that we cannot suggest any improvement in its form and construction, and do not recommend that any change whatever should be made in the manufacture of any future cable for crossing the Atlantic.

The outer covering being composed of strands of iron wire, instead of single wires, as in former cables, gives such flexibility to the rope as almost to prevent the possibility of kinks occurring in the paying out, if the cable is properly coiled, while the strength with an equal weight of metal is also increased.

In case of a broken wire passing into the paying-out machine no damage is done, while with the solid wire it sometimes unravels and occasions serious inconvenience.

The conducting wire being also formed of a strand of seven copper wires, the chance of continuity being lost in the circuit is reduced to a minimum from the improbability of any flaw or weakness occurring in more than one of the seven wires at the same place.

We are, gentlemen, yours faithfully,
CHARLES T. BRIGHT, Engineer to the Atlantic Telegraph Company.
S. CANNING, Assistant-Engineer.
F. C. WEBB, Assistant-Engineer.
HENRY WOODHOUSE.

No. 3.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 21.

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, have pleasure in reporting to you that every experiment we have made upon the cable, every test to which we have subjected it, both for its insulating and conducting power, has uniformly resulted in demonstrating the perfect fitness of the cable for its office.

The treble covering of gutta percha so entirely provides for the remote possibility of accidental flaw occurring in either of the first or second coat, that all risk of defective insulation is thus avoided.

Experiments made with a short length had previously proved that a hydraulic pressure of five tons to the square inch in no way injured the insulation, and in the highest degree confirmatory of this is the result of the trial recently made in the great ocean depths. The actual pressure which a depth of water exceeding two miles had exerted upon the structure produced not the slightest injury to the insulation of the submerged portion of our cable; while the low temperature by which it was then surrounded produced, as has been anticipated, a distinctly beneficial effect on the electrical condition of the gutta percha. For a cable of great length, necessarily limited to a single conductor, we cannot suggest, on electrical or other grounds, any improvement upon the form adopted by the company.

We are, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
WILDMAN WHITEHOUSE, Electrician.
S. F. B. MORSE, Company's Electrician on board the United States frigate Niagara.
W. THOMSON, Prof. Natural Philosophy.

No. 4.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN: Sharing as we do most fully with yourselves in the disappointment produced by the recent check experienced in the first attempt to lay the cable across the Atlantic, we cannot nevertheless, as Americans, omit to leave in England some record of the many pleasing recollections and feelings which have been evoked by sojourning with our brethren on this side of the Atlantic.

To yourselves we would express our admiration of the earnestness of purpose and rectitude of intention with which you appear to us to be animated.

Towards your countrymen, whose kindness and hospitality during our stay in England has been so unbounded and so cordial, as to win entirely the respect of ourselves and the officers under our respective commands, we entertain the warmest sentiments, and we would desire to convey to them our best acknowledgments.

We would especially also, and in the most hearty manner, make mention of the very high esteem and regard which the constant and agreeable intercourse we have had with Captain WAINWRIGHT, Master-Commander NODDALL, Lieutenant DAYMAN, and all the officers of Her Majesty's navy engaged in this service has caused us to feel for them, and the great respect we feel in contemplating their talent and ability, and the never-tiring energy they have severally displayed in forwarding the work we have engaged in. Their frank and cordial coöperation has been greatly instrumental in making the endeavor to establish an Atlantic telegraph that which it really should be—a great international effort.

In respect to Lieutenant DAYMAN, it is due that in addition we should make special mention of the very great advantage that has been derived to the enterprise by the careful and admirable manner in which his labor of making the soundings and running the circle sailing line across the Atlantic has been performed.

We can only, in conclusion, express our most earnest and cordial hope that your great work, the perfect practicability of which (in spite of the temporary check you have experienced) is now fully established, will be completely successful whenever your next attempt is made.

We remain, gentlemen, your obedient servants,
JOSHUA R. SANDS,
Captain of the United States Frigate *Susquehanna*.
WILLIAM L. HUDSON,
Captain of the United States Frigate *Niagara*.
FENTON'S HOTEL, London, Aug. 24.

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

THE LATEST NEWS.

From the London Times, Aug. 24.

There is something almost whimsical in the operation of the electric telegraph combined with the sister agency of steam. They are always refusing to fit into one another. On the 14th—that is, last Friday week—the wire brought to Alexandria the chief heads of an Indian Mail, with news from Calcutta up to the 21st of July—that is, 17 days later than the previous dates reported. The dispatch was evidently confused as well as meagre. The *Scotia*, however, which was in the port of Alexandria, on the point of starting for Malta, could not or would not wait, and we are left possibly for a week to speculate on oracular sentences which may have a serious meaning, and may also have no meaning at all. Almost the only tangible points of the dispatch are the deaths of General BARNARD and Sir H. LAWRENCE. No dates are given, but these two events seem to indicate news from Delhi and Lucknow much later than the last, which were June 27 from the former and June 18 from the latter, with no decided improvement in our position at either of those places. As General BARNARD had conducted the siege on the principle of not throwing away a chance, but waiting to do the thing with certainty, and as such a plan only requires the ordinary intelligence of an average British officer, with or without experience, the result of his death will only be to transfer the conduct of the siege from one General to another. Sir H. LAWRENCE has had to hold good his ground with a very small force in the midst of revolt, and has done so with energy and success. A sortie under such circumstances is a proof of enterprise, though the wisdom of it must depend upon circumstances not yet known. Sir H. LAWRENCE, however, had the reputation of a good Indian officer, and it may require some costly experience to train another to fill his place. As for Delhi, the news on this point will give no disappointment, as we have ceased to expect the capture of the city till the accumulation of a much larger force than is known to be there. Nor is it probable that anything decisive will be attempted until the arrival of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, who must be at his post before this. The news from Cawnpore must be measured by the reference made to our previous information in the *Bombay Times* of the 14th. From that and other sources we have already learnt that NENA SAHIB, the Mahratta chief of Bhittoor, who occupied the neighborhood and the city of Cawnpore, with the exception of the fort, or intrenched position, held by Sir H. WHEELER, and who had been able to give some temporary annoyance to the fort with artillery, had massacred more than a hundred Europeans, men, women, and children, who had fallen into his clutches in their passage down the river. This sad piece of news is unhappily confirmed; but it is added that the villain has been driven from Cawnpore and followed up by General HAVELOCK to his own den at Bhittoor. This is the only meaning that can be put on the brief notice of the electric dispatch, which supposes Cawnpore to be in the hands of NENA SAHIB at the date of the massacre already reported, and therefore must mean by that name the open city, and not the military position occupied by Sir HUGH WHEELER.

Nor is this the only success ascribed to General HAVELOCK, who appears to be able to move freely in the Doab of the Jumna and the Ganges, and who has obtained three victories over the rebels. As all this country is within reach of the reinforcements rapidly arriving up the Ganges, every such success is sure to be made good, and the country becomes the basis for operations elsewhere. The general statement that all Oude had mutinied is no addition to what we have been told already. The Gwalior Contingent also was in mutiny at the last date, and nothing is now added, except its rumored march on Indore. The object of this movement can only be a matter of speculation, but it certainly was not the boldest course open to the mutinous contingent, which could nowhere do us so much harm as by marching to Delhi, or molesting our communications with that place. With regard to the main issue of this struggle, they have gone out of the way for the present, though the direction they are said to have taken may reasonably add to our apprehensions for the borders of the Bombay Presidency. As to the conduct of HOLKAR and the Gwalior chief, and of their contingents, it is precisely what was to be expected. The chiefs profess loyalty, and are wholly unable so give us the only real proof by the loyalty of their men. To us it is an affair of minor importance whether the chiefs themselves stand by us or not. They may or may not be in earnest. If they are, then it is evident they possess not a shadow of authority, and the sooner they cease to encumber territories which they cannot control the better for the general good. If they are not in earnest—if their contingents know very well that their offence is not unpardonable, then these chiefs are only pursuing the common Indian policy of consulting appearances and personal safety as long as possible, though it be at the expense of truth.

Perhaps the most mysterious passage in the dispatch is that announcing the loss of the *Transit* in the Straits of Sunda, and the arrival of all the crew and troops at Suez on the 14th. The statement, if not impossible, is at least incredible. That the *Transit* should have been lost in those dangerous straits is likely enough, but the *Nubia* has not come from that part of the world, and, even if she had, could not have brought the contents of the *Transit*. So an evening cotemporary is probably right in suggesting that the passage ought to be read, "the crew and troops all saved," with the words "Suez to-day" added as the date of the dispatch. Another possible suggestion is, that the crew and troops have arrived, that is, at their destination, notwithstanding the loss of the vessel. Some explanation will probably be given this evening. It is natural, however, to ask why the *Transit* should find herself in the Straits of Sunda, and why she was not stopped with the *Himalaya* and sent to Calcutta! As the *Transit* is no more, it is needless to revive the controversy as to her merits. Peace to her timbers. Her loss is a trifling affair compared with the horrors brought by every mail. Would that the loss of a hundred *Transits* could restore the victims of Hindoo and Mahomedan treachery and brutality! All that remains is to avenge them, and that we shall do, and we trust amply.

ASPECT OF AFFAIRS AT DELHI.

The columns of the London *Times* are filled with private letters from the various mutinous districts in India. The following extract of a letter, dated June 24, is from an officer in the besieging force before Delhi:

Still before the walls of this horrible city. We have had no reinforcements yet, beyond a few Sikhs belonging to the 4th Sikh Regiment; consequently we have been able to do nothing except hold our own. On the 19th they came out again, having received reinforcements which they immediately sent out to fight us. At the same time a very large force went out a long way and tried to get round into the rear of our camp. A large force of ours consequently went out to meet these gentlemen, and a tremendous fight was the consequence. Our arrangements were very bad in this fight—the cavalry, infantry, and artillery all mixed up together in sad confusion; many of our men, I fear, killed by our side. The mutineers held a capital position, and their big guns did terrible execution, loaded as they were with grapeshot; unfortunately, too, evening closed in on the fight, and, instead of quietly retiring, so as to protect our camp, we were ordered to fight on, and the confusion became terrible; at last, however, the order came to retire; many of our guns were left on the ground till morning, as also our killed and wounded, but were luckily all safely brought back into camp next day. I fear our loss was nearly equal to the enemy's that day; several officers were killed and wounded; among the latter our Commandant, DALY, shot through the shoulder. He is doing well, however. KENNEDY, of our cavalry, too, was shot both through the leg and stomach; he is also doing well, but he had a narrow escape. On the morning after this fight the mutineers again came out by the same plan as the evening before, but the lesson we had had made us wiser, and we marched out in capital order. The enemy, seeing this, immediately began to retire, and tried to draw us on into some broken ground. This, however, they did not succeed in, and, as they kept retiring from place to place, our Horse Artillery punished them a good deal. Finding they could do no good that day they wisely retired, and we returned to camp. No loss on our side. Since then (the 20th,) beyond a few skirmishes, nothing was attempted on either side, except our blowing up two bridges, which prevents the enemy's artillery from coming out, except by a long round of some three miles to the left and right, but yesterday, the 23d, we heard that every man in the city capable of bearing arms was coming out to make an end of us or die in the attempt. Our information was correct; at sunrise yesterday morning the whole city apparently turned out and attacked us on all sides. I was with the Guides on the right, and from sunrise to past sunset we fought altogether in loose, without anything to eat and only water to drink. We managed to hold our own well, nevertheless, till about 1 o'clock, and killed an immense number of the mutineers; but at 1 o'clock an immense reinforcement came to the assistance of the opposite party, and we had enough to do to hold our own. I twice fired away every shot I had, nearly 100 rounds per man, and had sent back for more ammunition. The man I sent came back with the fearful news there was no more; to leave the position was contrary to all orders, so we had to do our best by pretending to fire, and keeping the post with the bayonet. All this time we were under a perfect hailstorm of bullets, round shot, and shell, for the enemy had brought some of their light field guns around, and were playing with great effect on our reduced numbers. I certainly thought that we should all be done for, when, by the greatest good luck, a part of the regiment of Sikhs that had that very morning marched into camp came up with a yell to our assistance; they were fresh men, and had lots of ammunition, so we rushed on and drove the enemy back. At the same time we were ordered to advance as far as we could; this we did, and drove the enemy back into the city, after which, as they did not seem inclined to come out again, we retired, it being past sunset. Just at this time my legs, stout as they are, fairly, and for the first time, refused to carry me; after a little coaxing and rest, however, they condescended to carry me on a little further, and I reached our picket dead beaten. I certainly never was so fearfully and painfully tired in my life. A man, named SHEBBEARE, who is doing the second in command's work in poor BATTYE's place, a great, big, and very powerfully-built giant, was also so fearfully knocked up that he was obliged to be carried up; two of our poor men also were so fatigued that they died from exhaustion. Luckily, on arrival at picket, we found something to eat and drink. After a few mouthfuls, I fell back on my bed fast asleep. Luckily, too, there was no alarm or attack in the night, for I feel perfectly certain that had my commission depended on it I could not have got up. A good night's sleep has set me up wonderfully, and I feel quite jolly. The mutineers have been quiet to-day also; they lost fearfully yesterday. No more for to-day, or I shall be too late for the mail.

Another officer writing on the 24th of June, says:

We could now take the city in a few hours, if we liked. Our batteries are all erected, but it is thought prudent to wait for reinforcements. Spies have been sent into the city, and returned stating the besieged are beginning to suffer from hunger and the respectable natives are longing for British rule again. There are about 28,000 men (mutineers and deserters) inside the city. They make sorties every day, but are always repulsed with loss. In one they lost 450 dead on the field.

In another letter of the same date the writer says:

The loss and destruction are something fearful; they have broken the locks on the river, torn up all the roads and bridges, burnt every house they could at Delhi, destroyed all the monuments in the burial-ground. At Meerut they lighted fires under the General's tables, to burn the things quicker. It is said he has lost 50,000 rupees' worth of property.

RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

Madras (July 10) Correspondence of Le Nord.

India at the present moment, from Cape Comorin to the foot of the Himalayas, is the theatre of the most horrible crimes and atrocities—officers murdered by their soldiers, women violated and cut in pieces, and children roasted alive before their parents' eyes.

Such are the scenes now witnessed in India, that fine country where, nevertheless, for a century, the English have established their rule and laws.

This state of things has roused the East India Company's Government from its habitual apathy. The public press has taken hold of the question, and numerous pamphlets have been published, to point out the evil, its causes, and the remedies to be employed.

As it was the army which first gave the example of revolt and crime, it is on its organization that public attention was first directed, and all the organs of the press coincide in discovering the evil.

1. In priority admitted as the only claim to promotion.
2. In the little talent and military taste of the officers of the Indian army.
3. In the total want of sympathy between them and their men.
4. In the faulty organization of the military Government placed under the control of the civil service.

The native army, consisting of 73 regiments of 1,000 men each, tolerated patiently, but also contemptuously, its English officers, and from the statement of its commanding officers, who really took an interest in its organization, it was a secret enemy of the Indian Government.

A great General often observed that he feared the Sepoys more than an enemy on the frontier.

The army, which consists exclusively of Hindoos and Mussulmans, to whom the use of pork fat is expressly forbidden by their religion, made a pretext of greased cartridges given to them with a new description of musket, and they rose as one man at every military station. The soldiers first refused obedience; they then fired on their officers on parade, and then deserted their colors and their profession for ever.

The Government at first tried to persuade itself that it was only an accidental mutiny in two or three discontented regiments, and the Governor-General issued a proclamation to reassure the troops that other cartridges would be given them, and that the Government would never interfere with their religion. The troops received the proclamation with a very bad grace, and a few hours after it had been officially read some regiments fired on their officers, burned their stations, and put to death all Europeans they met with, without regard to sex or age.

The so called mutiny assumed the proportions of a serious revolution, fomented throughout the whole of India by all the dethroned Kings and deposed Mussulman Princes.

What is the cause of this revolution? Is it to be attributed to the greased cartridges, or solely to discontent among the Sepoys?

No, it is to be attributed,—

1. To the policy of annexation, followed for many years by the representatives of the East India Company.
2. To the unjust treatment of the women and heirs of the deposed crowned heads.
3. To the breach of faith on the part of the Government towards the army on two different occasions.
4. To the humiliation of Europeans in favor of a few privileged classes of natives and Mussulmans, which the Government wished to flatter to obtain loans from them.
5. To the tendency to seize hold of the fortunes of Rajahs and millionaire nabobs.
6. To a false application of what the Government pleased itself to style philanthropy.
7. To the licentiousness of the native press.

Let us now examine each of these causes:

1. The Government of the East India Company has annexed, without any reason, and most unjustly, the kingdom of Oude to its territory. This false and clumsy policy aroused the indignation of the whole of that rich and populous country, and the Sepoys, who belong chiefly to Oude and the neighboring countries, took up arms for the cause of their King.

A great number of other deposed princes and princesses are actually receiving pensions from the Company; but, as it always endeavors to find means to reduce its expenditure by pretending that the women and heirs are not legitimate, it has created a general common feeling of discontent among them, which has made them the sworn enemies of the Government, and actual events have proved that those kings and princes are at the head of a portion of the conspiracy which has broken out. The Government has taken advantage of this to shut up the King of Oude and his Prime Ministers as prisoners in the fort at Calcutta; it will act likewise towards many other princes now receiving pensions, and will thus save many lacs of rupees.

2. A law has been prepared, and is, it is said, on the eve of being passed, to prevent Rajahs and other Indian millionaires leaving their property to indirect heirs; thus, the possessor of only 1,000 rupees may leave them to his nephews and nieces, but any one possessing ten lacs or more can only leave them to the Hon. East India Company.

This law, if we are to believe the natives, was framed with a view to the eventual death of certain Rajahs who have no legitimate children, especially to that of the Rajah of Burdwan, who possesses millions. This measure, it appears, in no manner pleased him, for he is one of the individuals compromised in the present movement. As regards the women, rightly or wrongly, public rumor prevails that the Government put them to death to avoid paying their pensions. A journal, speaking of the ranis of Mazpoore, said last year that they had been sent to a pestilential residence that the payment might stop.

3. The Government broke its word towards the army. It had, in fact, promised to the men that they should not cross the sea. Now, in the Burmese war it ordered four regiments to embark. The first order was disobeyed. The troops had right on their side, yet they were decimated and fired upon by English cannon. At the time of the Sikh war the army refused, at a critical and decisive moment, to cross the Sutlej without a batta. The Generals were obliged to give in, and a batta was granted. When Oude was annexed, the Government, then in strength, declared that the batta should cease to be paid. These facts, added to the discontent caused by the greased cartridges, brought about, with the gold of the Rajahs and of the Kings, the present revolution in India.

4. The Company's Government, despite its incredible resources, has always gone beyond its means, and has consequently been compelled to contract loans. Its debts actually amount to 50,000,000 sterling. It was necessary to [illegible] a rich class in India, and [illegible] of philanthropy, native [illegible] and official secretaries were appointed. The [illegible] only doubled the hatred of the Mussulman against the dog of a Christian, and, though making money, the Government by no means advanced the welfare of the country.

The Bengalee is a liar and a thief by his religion. Now, if you beat him or accuse him of losing some article or other, he leaves you, and brings an action for his wages. The judge, who is also a Bengalee, gives it against you, having probably received a douceur, and the Government approves it because the court expenses are paid.

The result of all this is a general state of discontent among every class, whether white or black, Mahomedan, Hindoo or Christian; hence the cause of revolution.

5. The license abused by the press in a country dissatisfied with English rule must have hastened the present outbreak.

The false philanthropists of India, under the masks of missionaries—Jesuits disguised—have attacked all white officials, and declared themselves the friends of their black brothers. To them must be attributed the stories of torture, on the high-minded Bengalee. These discussions have tended much to lower the Governors of India in the opinion of the natives, who have gradually acquired a complete contempt for Europeans. The Governor-General is not even excepted. A Government thus menaced loses all dignity and respect, and, what is more, credit; the last loan finds no response. The signature of the Governor-General is not worth that of the smallest banker in the bazaar.

On their part, the Bengalees have abused the liberty of the press to make proclamations against the Government, to stir up regiments in the names of old dynasties, and to preach open revolution, while the missionaries, up to their work, converted colonels and generals to their ways, who attempted to read sermons to and make Christians of some of their men. The greased cartridges came as a finisher—so much so that on the one hand the dethroned kings and the deposed rajahs, and on the other hand the soldiers who supported the Government, and finally the people, imbued with a natural hatred of a Christian, only entertained one idea, one wish, one will—revolution and the blood of the white man.

The Government has at length appreciated the immensity of the evil. Orders have been sent to stop the troops for China. Bombay, Madras, and Colombo send what troops they can dispense with.

On the other hand, the internal Government is taking the following severe and energetic measures:

1. Abolition of the freedom of the press throughout India.
2. Imprisonment of all suspected Kings and Rajahs.
3. Embodiment of the militia at every station.
4. Fifty rupees for every deserter caught.
5. Abolition (projected) of every native school of the Government.
6. Proclamation of martial law with all its rigors.

Will these measures save India? Never. They will increase the hatred of the black against the white. That will be the only result.

The only measures to be adopted are the following:

1. The sending out of a permanent force of 50,000 Europeans, of which 10,000 men ought to be cavalry, on the system of the French Gendarmerie.
2. The immediate development of railways and high roads.
3. The abolition of the tax imposed on natives holding official appointments.
4. A municipal police on an honorable footing.

Unless such measures are adopted, believe me, my dear Sir, the East India Company is doomed.

FRENCH VIEW OF RUSSIAN INTRIGUES IN INDIA.

From the Paris Debats.

The opinion is widely spread in India that the long train of powder which has burst under the feet of the British at Teheran, Delhi and Canton, proceeds from a concerted plan prepared by Russia during the late war, and not abandoned by her after the conclusion of peace. In India, a sincere belief reigns with respect to the power of intrigue and the diplomatic skill of Russia, notwithstanding that the events of the last few years ought to have proved to the most prejudiced that this skill has been vastly exaggerated, and that the power of intrigue chiefly exists in the credulity of the public. Did we not, in fact, witness during the late war the utter impotency of Russia to produce an explosion in countries undermined by her influence, such as Bulgaria, Servia, or Montenegro? But if we in Europe are aware of the reality, people in India are not so far advanced. That Russia possesses agents in Central Asia is a matter of certainty, and doubtless their mission is to raise enemies to England. Some of these agents, and notably the unhappy VICOWITCH, who disappeared so suddenly with his papers at St. Petersburg, have created too much noise in the world to permit any doubt with regard to their existence. But it is not so certain that these agents penetrate into British India. The presence there of a European is difficult to conceal, and it would be almost impossible for a stranger to circulate amongst populations speaking an infinity of languages and dialects without being detected and denounced to the police. It may be retorted that if Russian policy does not possess direct agents in India it employs a host of emissaries recruited amongst the traders, traveling fakirs, caravan drivers, &c., of Asia. Now the slightest knowledge of the East teaches that nothing serious could be obtained from such instruments, even if they were employed; for Asiatics placed between two Christian powers would betray both. Now England pays better and more willingly than Russia; consequently any intrigues of the latter would speedily be disclosed to the British authorities. In reality, the theatre of the struggle between the two countries is still confined to Central Asia, and we should be very much surprised to learn that the intrigues of Russia in India extend beyond the more or less authentic communications she may receive with regard to the finances, the army, the condition of the country, &c., from Greek or Armenian merchants established at Calcutta or Bombay. * * * It is therefore neither in foreign intrigues nor in the faults of the officers of the Bengal army that must be sought the causes of the Sepoy revolt.

THE GOVERNMENT OF PERSIA ON THE INDIAN REBELLION.

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

Dispatches received here from Teheran to the 5th of July contain some details not hitherto published. When the Indian mutiny became known in Persia, several ulemas preached in favor of the insurgents, and this propagandism would have assumed a serious character had it not been for the energy displayed by the Government in arresting its progress. At the latest date the country was tranquil, and the new Minister of War was reorganizing the army. The Court had quitted Teheran for Shiraz, where it encamps every year during the hot weather. The Shah was determined to honorably execute the treaty of peace, and the best understanding existed between him and Mr. MURRAY, the British Minister, whose health would force him shortly to quit the country. Herat was to be evacuated by the Persian troops. This would have been done sooner had it not been for a civil war that was raging among the principal tribes of Affghanistan, of which each pretends to the possession of that important fortress. It was known at Teheran that the British troops were about to quit the Persian Gulf.

The Question of the Principalities.

Vienna (Aug. 21) Correspondence of the London Times.

As you learnt by my letter of yesterday, the Emperor NAPOLEON positively did make concessions while at Osborne, and there is reason to believe that one of them was that the union of Moldavia and Wallachia should in future be considered a Turkish rather than a European question. In a word, there will be no interruption of the diplomatic relations between France and the Porte, even if the Sultan should persist in his refusal to consent to the Union of the Danubian Principalities. It is stated that the Turkish Ministry is to be reorganized, as some of the more prominent members of the Cabinet are disinclined to remain in office. The *Ost-Deutsche Post* of this morning contains a short leader, in which it expresses its belief that the new elections in Moldavia will prove to the world that the country really is opposed to the union, but it is no longer so confident on the subject as it was a few days ago, for it concludes with the following sentence: "However, if there should chance to be a majority in favor of the annexation of Moldavia to Wallachia, there can be no doubt as to the decision of the Porte on the subject, a decision against which there can be no appeal." The only intelligence brought by the Constantinople mail of the 15th inst. is, that the account of SCHAMYL's victory is "believed to be correct." The Circassian chiefs are about to meet in order to consider the most effectual means of defending their territory against the Russians.

Paris (Aug. 25) Correspondence of the London Times.

A Council of Ministers assembled at 1 o'clock, but the subjects there discussed have not as yet transpired. It has been conjectured, among other suppositions, that the Emperor is getting impatient at the delay which the settlement of the Moldavian election question experiences at Constantinople. According to the very latest accounts, Lord STRATFORD has not only not yet obeyed the orders received from his Government to communicate to the Porte its adhesion to the decision of the four Powers, but he has induced Baron de PROKESCH to imitate his disobedience. It may be questioned whether the records of diplomacy afford a parallel case. The Cabinets are agreed, but the Ambassadors refuse their adhesion, and command the situation. People here wonder if this is to be the last of Lord STRATFORD's pranks, and whether the British Government will at last make up its mind to get rid of so insubordinate an agent. They ask, also, if Lord PALMERSTON will dare to recall him. The impression is pretty strong here that there are not many things Lord PALMERSTON dares not do, but the removal from the Pera Embassy of the man before whose awful presence and impetuous word the Sultan himself is said to tremble, is just one of those few bold acts from which it is here thought possible that the English Premier may recoil.

I mentioned yesterday that the Sultan consents to new elections in Moldavia provided the demand be made unanimously by the six Powers. In coming to this decision he was partly influenced by a communication from the Turkish Commissioner in the Danubian Provinces, who declares that new elections will give the same result as those that have been annulled. The same opinion has been expressed by Sir HENRY BULWER to his Government. The union fever is by no means so strong in Moldavia as in Wallachia, the larger province having most to gain by it, while the smaller one fears absorption and the loss of its capital. Bucharest, a more important and central city than Jassy, would doubtless be the capital of Roumania, although the idea was started [illegible] which amounts to [illegible].

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 25—7 P. M.

The Porte has consented to annul the Moldavian elections on the representation of the four Powers, without waiting for the adhesion of the Ambassadors of England and of Austria.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Liverpool Failures.

From the London Times, (City article,) Aug. 24.

The failures announced yesterday from Liverpool show that the statements on the subject circulated last week in various journals contained an exaggeration, although, owing apparently to the efforts made by the persons interested to suppress inquiry, they involve some errors of detail. The stoppage of Messrs. BUCHANAN, BROWN & CO., mentioned to-day, with liabilities reported at £[illegible], is believed to have been caused by that of Mr. DAVIES, the share dealer, who had been [illegible] amount. BUCHANAN, BROWN & CO. [illegible] brokers with an excellent business, and their losses are thought to be attributable to share speculations. With regard to the liabilities of Mr. J. H. HAYES, who has suspended in the corn trade, nothing positive seems to have transpired. The forgeries committed by the merchant who is alleged to have disappeared, and who is a member of a most respectable firm, are now variously stated at from £[illegible] to £[illegible]. It seems a peculiarity of some portions of the Liverpool community that they always repel adverse statements with regard to the pecuniary position of any members of their body with a zeal which shows a greater consideration for the reckless speculator than for the legitimate trader. Although it is of the utmost importance to the straightforward conduct of business that all instances of the abuse of credit should be exposed, each reference to them is immediately met as a deliberate endeavor to make mischief. The most extraordinary illustration of this tendency was in the notorious case of Mr. CARVER, where some of the leading merchants of the town affixed their signatures to a notice on 'Change, denouncing the publication of facts which they must have had reason to believe to be [illegible] true; and scarcely any instance of large failures have occurred in which the same system has not been to some extent pursued. Accordingly during the past week complaints have been made of paragraphs having appeared in the London papers calculated to lead the public to suppose that there has been in any quarter a difficulty worth mentioning. Every one should, of course, be anxious to check vague alarms, and to keep back all private information that might possibly interfere with pending efforts to prevent an extension of disaster, but to attempt to conceal or to give a false color to facts that have already occurred is not the best method of promoting that end.

From the Liverpool Post, Aug. 22.

The absence of stirring news or fearful incidents was badly compensated for all yesterday by idle and mischievous rumors on 'Change, which, in due time, became aggravated as they spread through the town. According to these unfeeling whispers we were involved in a commercial crisis, and, in the recklessness of assertion, no house was to be considered safe. The reports were not the less discreditable because those who repeated did not believe them; and, although the public were not extensively concerned, individuals ran a risk of being injured. For the last week the London papers have made, in ambiguous generalities, the most thoughtless charges against the mercantile interest of Liverpool—magnifying things of no moment into serious failures, putting down thousands where hundreds would have been an exaggeration, and alleging criminality where all was honesty. People on the Flags are naturally indignant at these assaults on their good name; yet people on 'Change do not hesitate to [illegible] than anything that has appeared in the Times. It is to be feared that the hurtful gossip finds its way into letters, and that rumor, at a distance, assumes the consistency of a fact. There are two remedies for this; first, every gentleman in business should [illegible] scandals by a grave rebuke when he hears them; and secondly, the rumors should be published. That publicity would call forth refutations, for [illegible] than ridicule at the nonsense over the bank [illegible] and they would at once silence malice [illegible] commerce, prosperity is not a thing of [illegible]. Every branch of a tree is not equally healthy [illegible] tree may be heart sound, nevertheless; and [illegible] fore, despite a few stoppages, was the [illegible] ty in so desirable a state as at this moment.

Trade in Paris.

Paris (Aug. 25) Correspondence of the London Times.

Trade is beginning to improve in Paris. The manufacturers in the Faubourg St. Antoine, who have acquired a reputation for the superior finish of their articles, find great difficulty in procuring a sufficient number of hands to execute their orders. Other houses are busy in renewing their stocks of goods and in preparing for the Winter season. Some commercial agents have arrived in Paris from the provinces, and several foreign orders have been received. The commercial relations between France and Turkey are becoming more developed, and Algeria promises to be a good customer to the mother country. Several clothing establishments in Paris have received large orders from Switzerland and the Brazils, and trade with England, which had fallen off at the first news of the Indian insurrection, has again revived, and large quantities of "articles de Paris" and perfumery were exported last week from France for England. Letters from the manufacturing districts announce a general improvement and renewed activity in commercial affairs. The amount of business transacted at Roubaix is said to be considerable. This manufacturing town has within a few years acquired considerable importance, and the sales made there are daily increasing. The high price of Lyons silk has been favorable to the production of woolen stuffs mixed with silk, of which immense quantities have been exported to the United States. There has not been an operative unemployed at Roubaix during the last 18 months. Commercial affairs are beginning to revive at Rouen, but business is still quiet at Mulhouse. The exorbitant price of the raw material is the principal difficulty the cotton manufacturers have to contend with. The manufacturers of Lyons and St. Etienne are beginning to receive orders from the Paris shopkeepers. While trade is improving in Paris, the shopkeepers in the adjacent villages are making their annual harvest from the fairs which are held in one or other of them every week at this season of the year. The fair of Batignolles was held yesterday. The weather was delightful, and the village was crowded with strangers. It was very tastefully illuminated at night, and the proprietors of theatres and booths must have realized a large sum of money. It would be impossible to find a more orderly crowd. There was no appearance of a drunken man, and, strange to say, in a country where everything is watched by a military force, I did not perceive even a policeman. There has been very little business transacted in the French corn-markets during the last week. At the last Paris market holders of wheat were less anxious to sell, and endeavored to obtain an advance of 1f. the hectolitre, but purchasers would not submit to those terms, and there was scarcely any business transacted. Prime wheat was then at [illegible] the weight of 120 kilogrammes. The last heavy rain has set some mills going, and it is expected that flour will become more plentiful in the market. There were 1,768 sacks of flour sold in Paris on Friday for delivery at prices varying from 58f. to 68f. 25c. the sack of 157 kilogrammes. Flour for delivery in September is to be had at 67f. and in November at 59f. 50c. the sack. The stock of flour in the market stores has increased to 5,364 metrical quintals. The last accounts of the silk crop are not favorable, and fears are entertained that prices will be high next season. The late rains have done immense service to the vineyards, and hastened the maturity of the grapes. The vintage will commence in 15 days in some localities. There is scarcely any business doing in the wine market of Bercy.

London Markets.

From the London Times, Aug. 24.

The quotation of Gold at Paris is about [illegible] premium, and the short Exchange on London is [illegible] per £1 sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce for standard Gold, it appears that Gold is nearly [illegible] per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of Gold is [illegible] per mark, and the short Exchange on London is [illegible] per £1 sterling. Standard Gold at the English Mint price is, therefore, nearly 2-10ths per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of Exchange at New-York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 109¾ per cent., which, when compared with the Mint par between the two countries, shows that the Exchange is slightly in favor of England; and, after making allowance for charges of transport and difference of interest, the present rate leaves a small profit on the importation of Gold from the United States.

The funds opened this morning at an improvement of an eighth on the last official quotations of yesterday, but there was less firmness at the close. The first transactions in Consols for money were at [illegible], and late in the afternoon they went back to [illegible]. For the 9th of September the closing price was [illegible]. In the Stock Exchange [illegible] Bank, the inquiry was active. Bank Stock left off at 214@215½; Reduced, 91⅛@91¼; New Three per Cents, 91⅛@91¼; India Stock, [illegible]; India Bonds, 20s.@15s. discount, and Exchequer Bills [illegible] discount to par.

The Foreign Stock market continues quiet, the only description in demand being Turkish, which closed at a further advance. Ecuador New Consolidated were negotiated at 14; Grenada, [illegible]; do. Deferred, 6; Spanish, for the account, [illegible]; do. Certificates, 6⅛; Turkish 6 per Cents., for the account, [illegible]; Venezuela [illegible] per Cents., [illegible]; and the Deferred [illegible].

In the Foreign Exchanges this afternoon the rates generally were a shade lower than last post.

The closing quotations of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 67f. for Money, and 67f. [illegible] for the account, showing a decline of between an eighth and a quarter per cent.

The gold by the *Great Britain* reached London to-day, and is apparently being sold to the Bank, as fast as it can be melted. About £37,000 has already been taken there, in addition to [illegible] sovereigns. It is said also, that £[illegible] is coming from St. Petersburg. The Mexican Dollars brought by the last West India steamer have been sold at [illegible], the price realized for those by the previous packet.

At a half-yearly meeting of the General Steam Nav-

...[illegible] to-day, the usual dividend at the rate of ... was declared.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Anderson & ... was held to-day, when a balance sheet was submitted by Mr. Chapman, the accountant, showing the unsecured debts to amount only to £...,000. It appears that a dividend of about 9s. in the pound will be paid. The immediate cause of the suspension was stated to have been from losses arising principally from an alteration in the tariff on goods shipped to the United States. It was resolved to wind up under an assignment, and Messrs. ... and ... were appointed trustees.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Europa.] Liverpool, Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1857.

The weather continues most favorable for harvest operations, and with liberal receipts into London Mark Lane yesterday, was quoted 2s.@3s. ⅌ quarter lower for English, and 2s. on Foreign, with but a limited business. At to-day's Market there was but a moderate attendance, and the sales of Wheat were made at a decline of 6d. ⅌ bushel on the nominal quotations of Friday for Red Wheat; the best qualities of White were no cheaper, owing to scarcity, but other qualities partook of the decline on Red. Flour, 6d.@1s. ⅌ barrel lower, without leading to business. Indian Corn—Dragging sale, and 6d. ⅌ quarter lower, at 38s.@39s. 6d. for Mediterranean. We quote Wheat—Red, 8s.@9s. 4d.; White, 9s.@9s. 9d. ⅌ 70 lbs. Flour—Western, 30s.@33s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 30s.@31s.; Ohio, 33s.@33s. 6d. ⅌ barrel; Indian Corn, Yellow and Mixed, 38s.@39s. 6d.; White ... Beef and Pork—Scarcely anything doing; inferior Beef is offered at a decline of ... without leading to business. ... is made for prime in retail, sales of ordinary at 60s., without buyers. Tallow—Prices fluctuating. Butchers' Association, nominally 60s.@64s. Bacon—Only a retail sale. Lard—Dull and easier. Cotton—Middling and lower qualities are one eighth dearer since Friday. Good useful Cotton with staple ... scarcely commands full rates. "Middling" Orleans, 8 11-16d.; Mobile, 8⅝d.; Uplands, 8 7-16d.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

Fire and Loss of Life in Fall River, Mass.—We learn from Capt. Dunbar, of the steamer Bradford Durfee, that a fire broke out at an early hour yesterday morning, in the Pocasset Block, a large brick building on Main-street, near the market-house, and before the flames could be extinguished, the inside was pretty nearly destroyed. A man named Hezekiah ..., was so badly injured by falling ruins, that he died soon after. The building was owned by Mayor Borden, and the occupants were R. S. Gibbs, clothing dealer; Geo. H. Bosworth, auctioneer; Mrs. Pool and Miss Ross, milliners; J. C. Blaisdell and ... lawyers, who all experienced more or less damage by fire and water. A Mason Lodge occupied a hall in the building. Loss about $16,000, which is partially covered by insurance.—Providence Post.

Stopping the Mills.—We learn, from good authority, that the Hamilton and Appleton Corporations have decided to run their mills only five days in the week for the present, shutting down the gates on Friday night—to remain down until Monday morning. This is in consequence of the high price of cotton and the accumulation of manufactured goods already on hand. It is believed that this depression in business will be felt less seriously by the operatives under the proposed arrangement than by any other plan that could be adopted.—Lowell Vox Populi.

Arrest Extra.—A prominent and well-known business citizen was yesterday arrested on requisition from Gov. King, of the State of New-York, and was placed in the jail. We repress the name and details till it more fully appears that he merits their publication.—St. Louis Democrat, Sept. 1.

MARKET REPORTS.

Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.
New-York, Monday, Sept. 7, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet at old prices. Pearls, $7 12½@$7 25; Pots, $7 67½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive, yet quoted steady. Java, 16c.@17c.; Laguayra, 12c.@12½c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12¼c.@12½c.; Rio, 10½c.@10¾c.; St. Domingo, 11½c.@12c.; Native Ceylon, 10½c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The market displays no important alteration. The demand is limited; prices are supported.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12¾	12¾
Middling	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
Middling Fair	16½	16½	17	17
Fair	17	16¾	nom.	nom.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is very heavy and prices are quite irregular for State and Western Flour, with more sellers than buyers. The home trade purchase with much reserve, and shippers are passive. Sales: 4,000 barrels within our reduced range, the lowest figures of which are now more acceptable to factors. The receipts are moderate, but receivers are eager to realize.

Common to straight State	$5 25@ 5 60
Straight State	5 60@ 5 90
Extra State	5 60@ 5 90
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	5 25@ 5 60
Superfine Ohio	5 45@ 5 60
Fancy Ohio	5 75@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	6 00@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	6 15@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 00
Extra Missouri	6 25@ 9 00

Canadian appears dull and lower. Sales, 400 bbls. superfine to extra, in lots, at from $5 90@$7 25 ⅌ bbl. Southern is in slack demand, at much reduced rates. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 1,300 bbls. good mixed to choice extras, at $6@$9 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, but worth $4@$5 25 for fine to superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 10@$4 30 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The latter commands $19 ⅌ puncheon.

GRAIN—Wheat is decidedly plentier and cheaper. The demand is pretty brisk, especially for sound lots. Sales, 28,000 bushels, including Southern White, part not in good order, at $1 47@$1 60; Southern Red at $1 30@$1 40 ⅌ bushel, and damaged Southern at $1@$1 20 ⅌ bushel. Rye is quiet and languid at 80c.@90c. for new and old, ⅌ bush. Barley is unchanged. Oats are in demand, and are worth 50c.@54c. for Western; 54c.@60c. for State; 45c.@50c. for Jersey; 46c.@50c. for Canadian; 45c.@50c. for Pennsylvania; 30c.@45c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel. Corn was quite freely offered, at reduced prices, early in the day, hence the improved inquiry, which resulted in relieving the market of pressing lots, and towards the close renewed firmness and buoyancy were discernable. Sales, 65,000 bushels, at from 71c.@75c. for mixed Western, in store and delivered, ⅌ bushel. Subsequently factors generally claimed 74c.@75c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—About 500 bales old River changed hands at 60c.@75c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Last year's are dull and nominal at 4c.@10c. ⅌ lb. New are not much inquired for. On Saturday, contracts were made for 30 bales Western at ..., and 30 bales Eastern at 15½c. ⅌ lb., each lot to be delivered during October.

IRON—Sales transpired of 265 tons Scotch pig at $31 50@$32 50, usual terms ⅌ ton. The sales at $27 50 were ex-ship.

LEAD—Unchanged.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ⅌ bushel.

MOLASSES—Remains quite dull and heavy. Porto Rico, 45c.@60c.; Cuba Muscovado, 35c.@45c.; Clayed Cuba, 35c.; New-Orleans, 60c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet, yet steady, in the absence of an adequate supply. The nominal price is $4 ⅌ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is in slack request, and is quoted at 47½c.@48c. ⅌ gallon. The rest are unchanged.

OIL CAKE—By auction, there were sold 106 hhds. Cotton Seed Oil Cake, damaged, at $5 73, cash, ⅌ ton.

OILS—Are generally quiet at old quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and languid. Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $25 50 for Mess, and $21 25@$21 50 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue very scarce and quiet, at 13c. for Hams, and 12c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Western Smoked Bacon, 14½c.@15c. ⅌ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for, at former prices. The transactions since our last reach about 150 barrels and tierces, mostly prime, at 15½c.@15¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef is quiet yet firm. The transactions since our last consist of 154 bbls., at $17@$18 for repacked Western Mess, and $18 50@$19 for extra Western do., ⅌ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef at $30 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $28 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@26c. for Ohio, 14c.@23c. for common to very good State, and 28c.@30c. for prime to choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 6½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Continues in limited request and heavy at $4@$4 50 for inferior to prime, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are less active at former prices. Sales 900 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 8½c., cash, in bond, and 11¼c.@12¼c. free, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—About 8,000 lbs prime were sold at full prices.

WHISKY—Is in better demand at improved prices. Sales, 800 barrels Ohio and Prison at 25c.@26c.

FREIGHTS—Very but little. For Liverpool—Cotton, 1s. 3d.@... ⅌ bale; Flour, 3d.@1s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 3½d.@4d. ⅌ bushel; Beef, 3d.@1s. 3d. Wheat ...; Beets, 3d.@1s. ⅌ bbl., and heavy goods, 7s. 6d.@15s. ⅌ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron. German preferred. One who can come well recommended. Wages $7. Apply No. 36 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—TO GO IN THE COUNTRY, TWO men who understand the boot and shoe making. Call at No. 63½ Vesey-st., from 10 till 12 M.

WANTED—A PHYSICIAN TO GO TO CHINA and return. Apply at No. 185 East Broadway.

WANTED—DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD WANT good operatives on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. Those acquainted with skirt work preferred. No. 343 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 17 YEARS OF AGE, of genteel address, to learn tuning and regulating Pianos-fortes. Must have undoubted references, and reside with his parents. Apply at CHAMBERS' warerooms, Bible House, 4th-av. and 9th-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE TO take charge of an infant. Best references will be required. Apply at No. 42 West 17th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—FAMILIES DESIROUS of engaging superior Protestant and other servants this Fall will find the largest, most experienced and acceptable selection in the City offices of MANNING's Agencies, Nos. 10 Tillary-st. and 50 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. The proprietor has taken especial care in selecting a class of servants this season of all nations, accustomed to serve in our first families here, as well as many valuable ones who have served in gentlemen's families in Europe.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, a situation as coachman and gardener. Understands his business well, and is willing to make himself useful. Can procure good reference from his last employers as to honesty, sobriety, and steady, sober and industrious man. Can be seen at Mr. STILLING's Harness Store, No. 1,022 Broadway, near 37th-st., or address "COACHMAN" at the above place for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl as chambermaid and waiter or the laundress; thoroughly understands her business; is a superior fine washer and ironer, neat, willing and anxious to please her employer; wants a good home; highly recommended for good moral excellence. Can be seen at No. 209 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUATIONS, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; they are willing to make themselves generally useful for the interest of their employers; have excellent City references; the former can cook well and make good bread and pies; will go in the country. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, by a competent person; can cut and make children's and ladies' plain dresses; understands all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for one day at No. 299 10th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, TWO YOUNG LAdies wish situations as teachers, either in the ornamental or the English department, including entire mathematical course, French and German. Instruction preferred. For further information, address L. P., Salisbury, Litchfield County, Conn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROtestant young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as laundress; one as waiter, or chambermaid and waitress. Also by a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, TIDY GIRLS, with excellent City references, situations in this City or Brooklyn—one to do plain, neat cooking and baking, or the washing and ironing of a small, genteel family; wages $7; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and chambermaid; sews neatly; fond of children; wages $6 to $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble English Protestant girl for general house work, or for chamberwork and waiting; is a first-rate waiter and a good chambermaid; has the best of reference, and no objection to the country. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY VERY EFFIcient young Scotch girl as chambermaid and fine washer; understands waiting well. Reference of the best character given. Call at No. 79 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 267 1st-av., cor. 12th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER OR AS personal attendant by an active and capable man who has got the best of City reference. Any commands for B. B. WAITER, No. 225 6th-av., cor. 38th-st., will meet due attention for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUAtion as governess. Speaks the English, French and German languages. Address J. A., Box No. 3,220 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress and is willing to do light chamberwork. Call at No. 123 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER; HAS four years' city reference from his last place; can be seen for two days at No. 64 University-place, near 12th-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Wall-st. and Fulton ferries. A private family offer to one or two gentlemen a large airy room, with breakfast and tea, and the comforts of a pleasant home. The house is delightfully situated, and has every modern convenience. The most satisfactory references required. A note addressed to C. S., Box No. 2,071, New York Post-Office, will meet with prompt attention.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 2 Lamartine-place. A suite of 5 rooms on the second floor, either furnished or unfurnished. Other spacious rooms on the 1st and 3d floors. Gas and Croton water all through the house, and every improvement at hand. This location is very pleasant, and is connected by cars and stages with the business parts of the City.

CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—A PRIvate family, in the immediate vicinity of the church, propose giving the best accommodations to a young married couple or two gentlemen. A party of not more than two who desire such, and are willing to give a reasonable compensation, will please address, with real name, Z., Daily Times office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—THREE MINUTES' walk from Wall or South ferry. Two gentlemen can obtain a neatly furnished room on second floor, with partial board and every convenience on very moderate terms. As the family do not keep a boarding house, none but those desiring to become permanent residents need apply. Address F. W., box No. 3,144 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class house, in West 14th-st., will let with board the second or third story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and lady. Address Box No. 1,861 Post Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD—IN A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom, on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 94 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET TO FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN—Rooms furnished or unfurnished, single or in suites, with or without Board. House contains gas, bath, water-closets, furnaces, and terms reasonable. Apply at No. 148 Madison-st., or to J. H. McMILLAN, room No. 5 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first class house, will let to a gentleman and his wife two furnished rooms, with gas and fire—partial board for the gentleman, for $12 or $14 per week. Location, 2d-av. References exchanged. Address J. M., New-York Times, for six days.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let with board to single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine-st.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM AND BEDROOM on second floor, unfurnished, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, at No. 72 2d-av.

TO LET.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD, in the modern brown-stone front house No. 114 West 13th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Number of boarders limited, and no small children in the house.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS may be obtained in a pleasant and desirable location, by families or single gentlemen. Table supplied from a restaurant near. Apply at No. 256 4th av., near 20th st.

FRENCH OR DRAWING.—WANTED—Three months' plain boarding for three months' lessons of French or drawing, in a respectable family or institute. Best of references and testimonials. Address Box No. 1,240, for Prof. B.

BOARDING.—A LADY INVALID CAN BE ACcommodated with private board, nursing and every requisite attendance previous to and during confinement. No other boarders or children. Location retired. Address M. D., Post-Office Station C, New-York.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, on the second and third floors, suitable for families or parties of gentlemen, at No. 6 Bond-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—ROOMS FURNISHED, BY THE DAY or week, price from $2 to $7 per week, in house No. 384 Broadway. Apply at the office, as above.

HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE OWNer of a full-sized brown-stone house, up town, four stories and basement, replete with all modern improvements, being about to remove from the City, would lease it, thoroughly and elegantly furnished, to a desirable tenant, for one to three years, at a fair price, or he would sell the whole at a bargain. For terms, address C. S., office of this paper.

TO LET—HOUSES NO. 179 TENTH-ST., RENT $600; No. 277 West 19th-st., rent $750; No. 260 West 15th-st., rent $650; No. 130 West 42d-st., rent $225; No. 302 West 24th st., rent $650; No. — West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., $1,100; No. 678 8th-av., house and store, $625; also, house and store 8th av., between 22d and 23d sts. $725. Apply at J. & W. DENHAM'S, office corner 8th-av. and 16th-st.

TO LET.—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 23 Broadway, extending from Broadway 186 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—THE FIVE-STORY and English basement brown-stone house No. 273 West 23d-st., fronting London Terrace; house in complete order. Rent $1,600. GEORGE W. MEAD, No. 337 Broadway.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE house, in the most desirable neighborhood of South Brooklyn; fitted with all modern improvements expressly for the family of the owner, who is about moving to the country. The lot is 26 by 205 feet, and is elegantly improved. Possession immediate. Rent moderate. Address T. N. E., this office.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND ATTIC ENGlish basement house, in excellent condition, having been thoroughly repaired and furnished with modern improvements since last May. Can be seen from 8 to 10½ A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 122 Hudson-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE No. 23 4th-st., west of and near Broadway. It has all the modern improvements. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Inquire of Dr. BLOIS, No. 14 East 29th-st.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $2 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, also the $3 to and $4 Boots, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the XIIIth Ward Republican Association will be held at Ouderdonk's Hall, corner of Clinton and Grand sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing three Delegates to the City Convention to meet on Thursday evening, Sept. 10, to choose two Delegates and two alternates to the Syracuse Convention, to meet Sept. 23. The polls will open at 8 o'clock P. M., and remain open until 9 o'clock P. M. By order of President,

EDWARD COLLIN.

Benj. C. Dean, Henry S. Jennings, } Secretaries.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The members of the above Association are requested to attend a meeting to be held at Spring-street Hall, (No. 155 Spring-st.) on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, 1857, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing three Delegates to the City Convention, to meet on Thursday evening, Sept. 10, to choose two Delegates and two Alternates to the State Convention. The polls will be opened from 8 P. M. to 9 P. M. By order.

JOHN J. SILLCOCK, President.

John J. Shaw, Geo. W. Paulding, } Secretaries.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The election of Delegates to the City Convention by this Association will be held at the rooms of the Association, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 8. Polls will be open at 8 o'clock P. M., and close at 9 o'clock. By order of

SANDFORD L. MACOMBER, President.
PETER CRUYVIS, Vice-President.

George Trewilliger, Secretary.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The election for Delegates to the City Convention will be held at the Fifth Ward Hotel, on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 8. The Polls will open at 8 o'clock and close at 9½ o'clock. By order of

JOHN A. KENNEDY, President.

John Cottrell, A. C. Herrmann, } Secretaries.

THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF the XVIIth Ward will meet at Bohemia Hall, No. 273 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing three Delegates to the City Convention, which meets on the 10th inst., to elect Delegates to the State Convention to represent the Assembly district, south of 14th-st. Polls will be open from 8 until 9 o'clock. By order Ex. Committee.

JOHN S. BELCHER, Chairman.

James Peckham, Secretary.

FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The election of three Delegates to the City Convention will be held at No. 46 Whitehall st. on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 8. Polls open at 8 o'clock and close at 9 o'clock. Pursuant to an order of the General Committee. JAMES McKENNA, President.

Joseph P. Boyce, Benjamin C. Sykes, } Secretaries.

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting at No. 475 Pearl st. on the evening of the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock, to elect three delegates to the Nominating Convention of the 10th inst., in accordance with the call of the General Committee.

ISRAEL WILLIAMS, President.

Dayton Britton, Secretary.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The members of the Eighth Ward Republican Association are requested to meet THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Broadway Convention.

JAMES W. SIMONTON, President.

Wm. C. Moneypenny, Wm. H. Burr, } Secretaries.

SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at the Museum Hotel, No. 22 Ann-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, at 8 o'clock, to elect delegates to the City Convention, and transact such other business as may be brought before the Association.

THOMAS D. GALE, President.

J. Taylor, Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH Ward Republican Association are requested to assemble at the Hotel Coutans, No. 218 William-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 8, at 7½ o'clock, to elect three delegates to a Convention to be held on the 10th inst. By order.

HENRY H. HUELAT, President.

Geo. Black, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—By order of the General Committee, an election will be held at No. 206 6th-st. on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, at 8 o'clock, to elect delegates to the City Convention, to be held for the purpose of electing delegates to Syracuse. J. VAN VLECK, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—Next regular meeting TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, at 7½ o'clock, at Clinton Hall. Subject for discussion—*Should Religious Institutions be Encouraged by Government?* The public are invited.

RICHARD WARREN, President.

James Cushing, Jr., Recording Secretary.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association for September, will be held THIS EVENING, 8th inst., in the Lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church, in Henry-st. An essay will be read by Austin Abbott, Esq. Subject—*The Duties of Christians to Immigrants.* HENRY H. LLOYD, Chairman Lecture Committee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 Elizabeth-street, New-York, May 26, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 96, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery, No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts., —Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 190—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 113, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 337, 320—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 267, 259, 261 —East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 230—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 260—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 58, 65, 67, 79, 101, 173, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 150—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 28, 35—Leonard-st., Nos. 126, 128, 140—Lewis-st., No. 22—Liberty-st., 128, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 290—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck Slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 51—Reade-st., Nos. 56, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts. —Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 480—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 25, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth st., Nos. 51, 59, 53—Wooster st., No. 79—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 338—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 159—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 203 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 90—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill.

HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, Aug. 4, 1857, the Committee on Buildings in the Central Park will cause to be sold at public auction on the 15th day of September next, at the Wagstaff House, 5th av. and 79th-st., at 12 o'clock of that day, all the buildings in said Park as directed by said resolution.

Catalogues of the sale can be obtained of Messrs. John Lloyd & Sons, auctioneers, or at the offices of the Commissioners at the Bank of Commerce buildings, corner of Nassau and Cedar Streets, and the Wagstaff House as above, 10 days previous to the sale.

Terms cash on the day of sale, and the buildings to be removed within 30 days thereafter.

WM. K. STRONG, Chairman of Committee on Buildings in Central Park.

New-York, Aug. 12, 1857.

CAUTION.—FORTY-EIGHT MORTGAGE Bonds of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, all dated 1st June, 1854, and for $1,000 each, payable to DANIEL W. CAMP, Treasurer of the State of Connecticut, or bearer, and numbered respectively 51 to 58, both inclusive; 55, 57 to 75, both inclusive; 77, 78, 126 to 146, both inclusive, have not been found in the place where they were deposited, and the public is cautioned against receiving or negotiating the aforesaid bonds, or any of them. A. BREWSTER, President of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company.

New-York, Aug. 27, 1857.

Office of Receiver of Taxes,
New Court House, No. 32 Chambers-st.,
New-York, Sept. 1, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Tax Books will be delivered into my hands ready for payment on the 7th of September. I beg leave at the same time to impress upon the minds of tax-payers my firm determination to adhere to the established rules of my office in not receiving envelopes containing checks or moneys for the payment of taxes.

Office hours from 8 A. M. till 3 P. M.
No moneys received after 2 o'clock.

WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

Croton Aqueduct Department, July 14, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter, an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

R. C. HANCE, Register.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—TAKE notice that an application will be made to the next Legislature for the passage of an act authorizing the construction and use of a railroad for the transportation of passengers upon and through certain streets in the City of New-York, parallel to, west of, and near Broadway, and also upon such portion of Broadway as may be necessary to convey passengers between 59th and 14th sts.; and also for the necessary act of incorporation or association to carry out the objects of such grant.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY DEsire a house, with modern improvements, situated above 20th-st., and west of 4th-av., from Oct. 1 to May 1, 1858. Address, stating location and terms, A. S., Jr., Box No. 4,603 Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, without children, wish to hire a small or medium-sized well furnished house, with modern improvements, in New-York or immediate vicinity, convenient to stages or cars, or will purchase the furniture at a bargain. Address Box No. 4,675 Post-Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READ THE MONTHLY NOVELIST!

READY TO-DAY.
FRESH LEAVES,
BY FANNY FERN.

Blue and Gold, also Fancy Cloth and Gold. Price, 75 cents.

Fanny Fern is undoubtedly the most brilliant paragraphist living. Whether she occupies the highest position among female novelists or not, it is, we believe, admitted that her short essays have a vivacity and originality not attained by any other English writer. In the present book, then, she comes before the public in that department which is her forte. It contains nearly or quite as much matter as former $1 25 volumes.

The Contents are: A Business Man's Home; or, a Story for Husbands. Visiting and Visitors. Our First Nurse. The Shadow of a Great Rock in a Weary Land. To Literary Aspirants. Summer Travel. A Gentle Hint. A Story for Old Husbands with Young Wives. Breakfast at the Farm. Girls' Boarding Schools. Closet Meditations. Feminine View of Napoleon as a Husband. "First Pure." Holiday Thoughts. A Headache. Has a Mother a Right to her Children? "And so shall call the Sabbath a Delight." "Come on, Macduff." Look Aloft. Knickerbocker and Tri-Mountain. The Boston Woman. The New-York Male. The Boston Male. My Old Inkstand and I. The Soul and the Stomach. Awful Thoughts. A word to Parents and Teachers. Lady Doctors. The Cherub in the Omnibus. Fanny Ford. Mons. Malaeux. A Word to Shopkeepers. A Much-Needed Kind of Minister's Wife. Parent and Child. Last Bachelor Beam of Tom Pax. Tom Pax's Continual Soliloquy. Tea and Darning Needles for Two. A House without a Baby. Glances at Philadelphia, No. 1. Glances at Philadelphia, No. 2. Glances at Philadelphia, No. 3. Glances at Philadelphia, No. 4. In the Dumps. Peeps from under a Parasol. The Confession Box. A word to Parents and Teachers. Breakfast. Greenwood and Mount Auburn. Getting up the Wrong Way. A Hot Day. Funeral Notes. The "Favorite" Child. A Question and its Answer. Winter. A Gauntlet for the Men. Soliloquy of a Literary Housekeeper. A Breakfast-Table Reverie. A Glance at a Chameleon Subject. Facts for Unjust Critics. Try Again. Fair Play. To Gentlemen. To the Ladies. Matrimonial Advertisements. A Sable Subject. New-York. Airy Contents. A Peep at the Opera. Hard Times. Counter Irritation. Sunday in Gotham. Anniversary Time. Wayside Words. Charlotte Bronte.

For sale by Booksellers generally.

Published by
MASON BROTHERS, New-York.

READ THE MONTHLY NOVELIST!

BENEDICT'S ALGEBRA.

PRATT, OAKLEY & CO., No. 4 Cortlandt-st., have this day published
ELEMENTS OF ALGEBRA.
By Joel T. Benedict, Professor of Civil Engineering in the New-York Free Academy.

Teachers and others interested in the cause of Education are invited to examine this work, which is believed to be superior to anything of the kind heretofore published.

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—THE subscriber respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen, principals of New-York Public Schools, that he has just published, and will be able to furnish within a very few days, a complete course of fine hand exercises and copy books for both male and female schools. He invites an examination of this series by parties desirous of giving the best instruction to their classes the coming session, and feels quite sure of meeting their wishes. Private lessons from 5 to 9 P. M.

W. S. MACLAURIN, No. 345 Broadway,
Third floor, front room.

READ THE MONTHLY NOVELIST!

THIRTEENTH EDITION OF EVERETT'S excellent Oration at the Inauguration of the Dudley Observatory. A few copies of this popular Oration can be procured by calling at or addressing the SUBSCRIPTION DESK, Daily Times Office. Price 25 cents. Postage stamps received.

SPIRIT LAKE MASSACRE, MARCH, 1857.—In pamphlet form, just published. The only correct account that has been published of the massacre at Spirit Lake. Trials and three months captivity of Abigail Gardner and the lost captive ransomed from Ink-pa-du-ta's band of outlaws and murderers in June last. ROSS & TOUSEY, agents for the publisher, New-York.

READ THE MONTHLY NOVELIST!

MAPS, GUIDES AND HAND-BOOKS, OF every description, can be obtained wholesale and retail at A. RANNEY'S Gift Book and Map store, No. 290 Broadway. Catalogues of the great Gift Sale will be sent to any address on application.

PROPOSALS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.—Subscriptions will be received at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, until the first day of November, 1857, for the purchase of $1,000,000 of the Bonds of the Company, redeemable on the first October, 1880, bearing seven per cent interest, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October.

They will be sold at par payable as follows:

10 per cent in any of the unsecured Bonds of the Company, redeemable in 1862, 1871 and 1875.

10 per cent in cash at the time of subscribing.

40 per cent in monthly instalments of 10 per cent., or in cash at the option of the purchasers.

These Bonds are guaranteed by a Mortgage on the entire road and its franchises, on all the leasehold property of the Company, including the wharves, ferry privileges and landed property of the Long Dock Company of Jersey City, and on the entire equipment of the Company.

The object of the loan is to fund the present floating debt of the Company, and to obtain means to continue the construction of the tunnel, depot, wharves, and other improvements on the Long Dock property. It will only increase the present indebtedness of the Company about $1,000,000. The following is a comparative statement of the past and present financial position of the Company:

	1855. Sept. 30.	1856. Sept. 30.	1857. Aug. 1.
Capital Stock	$10,038,980	$10,000,000	$11,000,000
Funded Debt	24,891,000	24,891,000	24,891,000
Floating Debt	1,211,768	1,104,970	2,002,135
Interest on Bonds due 1st August, less am't deposited to meet it.	—	—	132,285
Total indebtedness	$26,102,768	$25,995,970	$27,025,420
Cash and Cash Items.	$180,759	$300,556	$127,077
Materials	504,665	462,541	585,000
Fuel	497,115	728,463	620,000
Steamers and Propellers on Lake Erie	88,875	218,331	261,320
Rolling Stock loaned to C. & N. F. R. R.	100,000	100,000	100,000
Other Assets	19,456	46,234	28,509
Due by Agents	—	—	251,069
Advanced to Long Dock Company	—	—	436,331
Bonds of 1875 in Sinking Fund	332,000	791,000	1,015,500
	$1,766,857	$2,000,425	$3,646,905
Liabilities over Assets	$24,335,911	$23,395,545	$23,378,515

That the expenditures of the Long Dock Company are judicious, and sure to prove profitable to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, no one can doubt who will examine the subject. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company have a lease (with the right to purchase at the original cost at any time after six years) of the entire property of the Long Dock Company, consisting of over 2,500 lots of ground, exclusive of the streets opened or to be opened, with ferry privileges, ferry slips and wharves now in construction. The wharves will offer 7,740 lineal feet of berth room. Vessels drawing over 20 feet of water will receive the heavy products of the West directly from the cars, or from warehouses into which the cars will run and be unloaded in any weather, without danger of injury to property. The facilities and economy which this will offer to shippers and receivers must largely increase the traffic of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and enable it to charge higher rates for transportation than those charged by other routes. The ferries will undoubtedly prove a source of revenue to the Company, whereas, at present, the ferriage of passengers and merchandise is a heavy tax on the Company.

Any portion of the 2,500 lots not needed by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company can be sold at any time, and by the terms of the lease the proceeds must be applied to the extinguishment or to the creation of a Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the debt incurred for the improvement of the Long Dock property. The value of this property must be very great whenever the New-York and Erie Company transfer their traffic to the new terminus. CHARLES MORAN, President.

Nathaniel Marsh, Secretary.
New-York, Aug. 17, 1857.

$60,000.—HOBOKEN CITY WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners, of the city of Hoboken, N. J., until the 15th day of September next at their office, No. 73 Washington-st., in said city, for the whole, or any part of the $60,000 Water Loan, of said city, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, entitled an act to authorize the Water Commissioners of the city of Hoboken to contract for and introduce water into said city, and to provide for the payment thereof; approved March 20, 1857. All proposals must state the time the same shall be taken for (not to be less than ten nor more than twenty years) interest not to exceed seven per cent. per annum, and to be payable on the 1st days of January and July, in each year.

The scrip will be issued in $500 shares, and all the real estate and chattels in the said city are made liable for the principal and interest of the same.

Proposals to be addressed BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, office No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J. EDMUND CHARLES, President.

Charles Clinton, Clerk.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Hoboken, for furnishing, or furnishing and supplying about 70,000 feet of iron pipe, ranging in capacity from 6 to 16 inches in diameter, tested by a pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch, to be delivered in Hoboken without delay. Parties wishing to estimate will receive all necessary details by applying at the office of the Board, No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken.

All estimates will be opened on the 16th September next. The Commissioners reserve the right to refuse any or all bids, if considered to their interest so to do.

All communications must be addressed "Board of Water Commissioners' Office, No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J." EDMUND CHARLES, President.
CHARLES CLINTON.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM, SITUATED NINE MILES from Brooklyn, and half a mile from the village of Jamaica, L. I. It contains 50 acres, 40 of which are under a high state of cultivation, and 5 in woodland. Would be divided into two farms, if desired. For particulars, apply to SINCLAIR & ROSE, No. 165 Front-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—SEPT. 21, 1857, AT TOMS RIVER, Ocean County, N. J., 50 tracts of land in that county, will be sold to close an assignment, and afford cheaper investments than Western land. For circulars, address BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, Freehold, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MLLE. FREZZOLINI.
Second appearance in America of
Mlle. ERMINIA FREZZOLINI,
Prima Donna Assoluta from the Italian Opera, Paris;
Signor LABOCETTA,
Primo Tenore di Grazia, from the La Scala, Milan;
Signor GASSIER,
First Baritone from the Italian Opera, London; and
CARL ANSCHUTZ,
Conductor of the Italian, German and English Operas, Drury Lane, London.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.
SECOND AND POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF
LA SONNAMBULA.
The principal characters by
M'lle ERMINIA FREZZOLINI,
Signori GASSIER and LABOCETTA.
Conductor..........CARL ANSCHUTZ.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquet, Parquet Circle and First Circle..........$1.
Secured Seats..........Fifty cents extra.
Family Circle.......50 cents | Amphitheatre....25 cents.
Private boxes..........from..........$8 to $20.

The sale of seats will commence this morning, Sept. 8, at 9 o'clock A. M. at the Academy of Music, at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway. Tickets and seats to be had on the evening, at the door.

NOTICE.
The public are respectfully informed that a thoroughly equal proportion of seats, both as regards number and quality, will be found at any of the three ticket offices, with the exception of private boxes, which will be for sale only at the Academy of Music.

FAMILIES AND PARTIES,
desirous of sitting together, are solicited to secure their places the day previous to the performance.
On FRIDAY, Sept. 11,
Third appearance in America of
MLLE. ERMINIA FREZZOLINI.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MLLE. VESTVALI.—The public are respectfully informed that an engagement has been effected with the favorite, Mlle. FELICITA VESTVALI.

ARRIVAL OF MR. VIEUXTEMPS.—THE public are respectfully informed that this great artist has arrived in the Arago. Due notice will be given of his first appearance in America.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS—NIBLO'S SALOON.
The public are respectfully informed that
MR. THALBERG'S FIRST CONCERT
Will take place
TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets..........50 cents | Children..........Half price.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 8,
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
The Great Antoine..........as..........Maclow
Jerome..........as..........Chevalier Barlam
Mme. MONPLAISIR in the New Ballet.
ESPINOSA in a new Dance.
Promenade Concert at 7; Overture at 8 o'clock.
ILLUSIONS OF A PAINTER.
Promenade Concert and Intermission.
MAZULME, OR THE NIGHT OWL.
WEDNESDAY—Signorina ROLLA in ACALISTA.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Enthusiastic Reception and Glorious Triumph.
The distinguished tragedian and comedian,
MR. J. E. MURDOCH,
whose beautiful and thrilling personation of
YOUNG MIRABEL
was received last night with every demonstration of delight and approbation.
TUESDAY—
THE INCONSTANT.
Young Mirabel..........Mr. J. E. Murdoch.
Supported by Miss Susan Denin, Miss Ada Clifton, Mrs. A. Parker, Messrs. Fisher, Mark Smith, L. P. Barrett and Setchell.
To conclude with
TEDDY THE TILER.
Teddy..........Mr. Seymour.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
Miss Laura Keene..........Sole Lessee and Directress
Mr. Thomas Baker..........Musical Director
Mr. J. G. Burnett..........Stage Manager
Doors open at 7. Performance commences at 7½.
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 8,
Will be presented, for the first time in this country,
VICTIMS.
To conclude with the new Comic Duality entitled
A CONJUGAL LESSON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) Sept. 8,
MRS. MATILDA HERON
will repeat her great character of
FIAMMINA,
sustained by the full company.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½ o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 8.
The entertainments will commence with the Drama of
MARGARET CATCHPOLE.
Margaret Catchpole..........Mrs. H. F. Nichols.
After which will be presented
MAGIC HANDS.
Mingo......Mr. G. L. Fox | Choo-Keang......Miss Price
The whole to conclude with the
FORTY THIEVES.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. E. Eddy.
Boxes and Parquette..........25 cents.
Pit..........12 cents.
TUESDAY, Sept. 8,
DOUGLASS!
To be followed, for the first time, with
ZELINA!
To conclude with the Irish Drama entitled
BRIAN BOROIHME.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—NO. 585 BROADWAY, opposite Niblo's. Doors open at 7; performance commences at 7½. TUESDAY, Sept. 8, the performance will commence with the Comedy of the LITTLE TREASURE. Capt. Walter, J. H. Allen; Gertrude, Miss Kate Saxon. After which, POOR PILLICODDY. Pillicoddy, T. B. Johnston; Mrs. Pillicoddy, Mrs. T. B. Johnston; Sarah Blunt, Miss Kate Saxon. To conclude with the farce of VICTIMS. Juliet Snooks, Miss Julia Turnbull. Admission to all parts of the room, 25 cents. Orchestra, 50 cents. The Box Office is open daily from 10 till 2. The great favorite, Mrs. Chas. Howard, is engaged and will shortly appear. Mr. Sothern, late of Wallack's Theatre, is engaged for a limited period, and will appear on Wednesday evening.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE VERY LAST CHANCE.—The crowds of people from all parts of the Union, that daily and nightly fill the Museum, to gaze on the bogus Burdell baby, and the full length wax figure of Mrs. Cunningham beside it, have not abated, and as this will positively be the last opportunity to behold that unequalled curiosity, the public generally are desired to avail themselves of it with all promptitude. Wyman, the Wizard, now in his ninth, and positively last week, will appear in magical and necromantic performances, his feats of ventriloquism, &c. THIS AFTERNOON at 3 and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Will open on the 14th of September, the "last new pleasure," the so-much talked about

AQUARIA, OR CRYSTAL PONDS,
comprising a score or two of Aquaria, of fresh and salt water ponds, inclosed within walls of plate glass, containing thousands of gallons, and covering several hundred feet of surface. They are supplied with every variety of living fish and plants from ocean and river, and exhibit to the visitor all the mysterious phenomena of nature accompanying LIFE BENEATH THE BILLOWS! In these Crystal Ponds

THE WATER IS NEVER CHANGED!
the natural operations of the plants and animals keeping it always pure, and rendering a change superfluous. The Aquaria has been several months in preparation, and is fitted up at great cost by Professors of Natural History from the Royal Zoological Gardens of Regent's Park, London.

As these are the only perfect things of the kind in the country, the Management are prepared to supply, as counterparts, PARLOR AQUARIA, of every size and quality, FITTED UP TO TASTE, at very reasonable prices.

MISS E. L. WILLIAMS, THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE,
whose fame in London, as a character vocalist, in WELSH, ENGLISH, SCOTCH and IRISH BALLADS, is unsurpassed, engaged at great expense for a short time only. She will make her first appearance in America on the 14th inst., in an ENTERTAINMENT, written expressly for her by SAMUEL LOVER, Esq., author of "Rory O'Moore," "Low Back Car," "Angel's Whisper," "Handy Andy," &c., in which Miss W. will sustain TWELVE DIFFERENT CHARACTERS, and sing SEVENTEEN DIFFERENT SONGS, by Mr. Lover.

The Managers have made arrangements in Europe for a constant supply of attractions of the highest order, and comprising many NOVELTIES never before introduced in this country—all of which are unobjectionable in their nature—thus securing to the Museum its established character as a place of innocent resort to families, who would combine valuable instruction with rational amusement.

Admittance 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS and much rent saved. $1,000, all or one half on time, will buy on an average one of 20 building lots, within 45 minutes' ride from City Hall, each lot containing from 5 to 8 adjoining lots of ordinary size (25 x 100 feet;) payment half cash, half mortgage; if built upon the entire amount may remain on mortgage. Title perfect, unincumbered, and warranty deeds given. The lots are situated on elevated level ground, very healthy, and command a most beautiful view for many miles around. Planked sidewalks and ornamental trees line the streets. Ferry boats and stages run every 15 minutes, fare for both 7½ cents; taxes very low. Apply to J. H. BONN, sole proprietor, No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay, 2d floor, room No. 45½, between 9 and 4 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE WITH store, beautifully situated in the centre of the village of Fairmount, corner of Woodruff-av. and Prospect-st., with large garden, &c.; but five minutes' walk from Tremont depot; place healthy, rent low, excellent chance to make money with a small capital, particularly for grocery, &c. Inquire of W. BELLER, No. 17 Cedar-st., from 8 to 9 A. M., and 5 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY, ON Elm-street, about ten minutes' walk from the Market-street Depot, a three-story brick dwelling-house, built in the best manner, and in complete order. Also, a number of desirable building lots in the same vicinity. Inquire of D. THURSTON, No. 24 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO COTTAGE HOUSES AND lots—price, $1,700 and $2,300—at West Hoboken, N. J., 1¼ miles from Hoboken Ferry, on a good stage route, fare 6 cents. Terms easy. Apply to C. P. BOGERT, No. 350 Broome-st.

LOTS AND COTTAGE-HOUSES FOR SALE—At East New-York at $1,300 and $1,700; or will build cottage houses to cost 500, $600, $700, or $1,000, on terms payment. Also, an elegant Gothic cottage house with 4 lots; price $3,500. Access by railroad, omnibus and city cars; fare 5 cents. CHARLES R. MILLER & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

NO. 162 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET FOR SALE—A ... first-class ... brown stone house, newly painted and frescoed. House 25x60, lot 25x120. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SHAWLS! NEW SHAWLS!! NEW SHAWLS!!!
NEW CHENILLE SHAWLS,
NEW STELLA SHAWLS,
NEW BROCHE SHAWLS.
An immense assortment of distinguished novelties for City retail trade, is now on sale at BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

NEW CLOAKS! NEW CLOAKS!! NEW CLOAKS!!!
JUST OPENED.
SIX LARGE CASES OF
PARIS IMPORTED CLOAKS,
to which the attention of ladies and strangers visiting the City is respectfully solicited.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
and
BLACK LYONS SILKS,
Suited for Cloaks and Dresses,
Are now on sale at retail,
By the piece or yard,
AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES.
The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

GRAND EXPOSITION OF
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, CHENILLE
ORNAMENTS FOR THE HAIR,
COLD STRAW GOODS, &c.,
which are offered for cash, only by
HOMER & KETCHUM, at
No. 318 Broadway, cor. Pearl-st.

LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open on Monday, Sept. 7, their Fall importation of
CHENILLE, PLUSH,
ORIENTAL EMBROIDERED,
THE NEW REVERSABLE,
BROCHE AND PLAID SHAWLS.
Do. do. FOR CHILDREN.
Also, a large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS, just received.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open, on Monday, Sept. 7, their Fall stock of
REAL LACE VEILS,
COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
BARBES, COIFFURES, &c., &c.
Their real POINT LACE SETS will be found well worth the attention of ladies.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail on Monday, Sept. 7, their
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
DE LAINE ROBES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
FIGURED AND BAREGE DELAINES,
CASHMERES AND PRINTED FLANNELS,
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Robes.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

THE GREAT NOVELTY OF THE SEASON!
LEZE DE COTE FLOUNCED ROBES,
LEZE DE COTE BAREGE,
RICH VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES,
For the FALL TRADE,
Will be offered at retail on Monday, Sept. 7.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS!
A VERY LARGE STOCK,
SUITABLE FOR THE FALL TRADE,
now open.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal st., corner of Mercer.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
7 and 8 quarter ... THIBET ... SHAWLS, at ... yard, worth ...
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

IRISH POPLINS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open on Monday, Sept. 7,
PLAIN, PLAID AND BAYADERE POPLINS.
Canal st., corner Mercer.

AUCTION COLLARS, SETS AND BANDS.
We are in receipt of a large lot of
French Embroidered Jaconet Sets,
French Embroidered Collars,
Cambric and Swiss Bands.
Purchased at Auction.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

NEW PARIS SKIRTS.
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE
OF LACE, AND ELASTIC STEEL SPRINGS.
The best skirt ever imported. For sale by
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

RICH SILK ROBES NEW FALL STYLE.
Robe a Quille and Flounced Robes.
Also a great variety of Bayadere Striped [illegible].
Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH MERINOS, FRENCH MERINOS.
Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
French Merinos, beautiful shades,
At $1 per yard, worth ...

MARSEILLES, PIQUE, VICTORIA AND LINEN SETS AND COLLARS.
A large assortment of the above, just received by
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

CHENILLE SHAWLS! CHENILLE SHAWLS!
A LARGE ASSORTMENT, ALL NEW PATTERNS,
Just opened by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS FOR EARLY FALL WEAR.
Also a small invoice of Opera Cloaks.
Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN GRASS LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 doz. grass linen handkerchiefs at ... per doz.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

ENGLISH CRAPES AND BOMBAZINES.
The greatest bargains ever offered at retail.
Observe W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

THE GREAT INVENTION—CLOTHING WITHOUT SEAM.
Manufactured only at Matteawan, N. Y., by the SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING CO. AND SOLD AT ITS DEPOT, No. 22 DEY-ST., N. Y.
Overcoats of great variety and latest style,
Pea-Jackets, Pants, Vests, Leggins, Moccasins, Mittens, &c., &c.
These fabrics are woven in the wool, without any seam, will always retain their shape, and in point of strength, warmth, durability, cheapness and all other desirable qualities, are unquestionably superior to any and all other styles of clothing, as all who test them must admit.
Dealers in Clothing are invited to call and examine.

CORSETS.—MRS. GAYNOR BEGS TO INFORM her numerous lady-patrons that she has ready for the Fall trade, at her new store, an unequaled assortment of all kinds of French, German, English and American Corsets. Also all the new styles in ladies' hoops, shoulder braces, skirt supporters, &c., &c. No. 367 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO AN INVOICE of new French Embroideries, which will be opened on Monday, the 7th instant. They comprise some great novelties, and the finest specimens of work ever exhibited in this City. MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

DRY GOODS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Alpacas, Ginghams, Prints, Muslins, &c. Also, Irish Linens, Plaids, Muslins, Prints, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 61 Catharine-st.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY GOODS.
MARTIN & LAWSON,
No. 304 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Invite the attention of buyers to their FALL IMPORTATION of
RIBBONS,
BONNET MATERIALS,
LACES,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
and other MILLINERY GOODS.
Also, ENGLISH CRAPES of the best manufacture.

TOWN TOPICS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL IMAGINABLE.
Everybody is dying to obtain some of the charming ribbon trimmings that have become de rigueur in the fashionable salons of Paris, London and Berlin. These very ribbons have been imported (let us whisper it confidentially) expressly for his customers, by M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 387 Broadway, and they form the most elegant trimmings for the fronts of ... robes ever seen. The most tasty and ... assortment of head ornaments, French flowers, ... silk velvets, fancy ... at this popular establishment. In beauty and quality they are surpassed by nothing that the ... observe in Regent-st. or the Rue de Rivoli. LICHTENSTEIN enjoys this remarkable advantage over most of his compeers in business, that his enormous ... stock of millinery goods and trimmings for ladies' dresses are all imported by himself and directly from the foreign manufacturer, ... [illegible]

MILLINERY GOODS.
... TRIMMINGS AND HEAD-DRESS GOODS
FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON.
The undersigned, having made extensive additions to his store, would call the attention of buyers to ... stock of Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, ... Millinery, Head Dress and other goods ... the trade ... LEWIS P. TIBBALS, ...

UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS ... EMBROIDERY ... [illegible] ... lowest market prices. ... space between Chatham-square and ...

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1857.

The New-York Daily Times.

The New-York DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—Price two cents;—Served at one shilling a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. Articles preferring to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made. We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be unused for publication. Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States Mail steamship *Arago*, from Havre and Southampton on the 26th ult., and the screw steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the same day, arrived at this port yesterday. The news by these vessels are of four days' later date than those received by the *Asia* and *Vanderbilt*. According to the London *Times* the Directors of the Atlantic telegraph have resolved to renew the attempt to lay the cable this year. The month of October, it is believed, will prove a favorable one for the purpose. The *Times* is strongly in favor of a second attempt being made this year, and, in an article which we publish elsewhere, offers divers sound reasons why, in all probability, it would be successful. The principal officers of the ships engaged in the recent undertaking, and the scientific men employed by the Company, have written to the Directors on the prospects of another attempt to lay down the cable, and all agree in thinking that the recent mishap was only a check, and by no means a failure. Their letters will repay perusal. Though the *Times* has been "given to understand" that the Directors will send forth the ships again in October, an impression generally prevailed at the time the *Arago* sailed that the laying of the cable would be postponed to next year.

The only other point of interest in the news by these arrivals is that which relates to the Indian insurrection. From the columns of the London *Times* we select some extracts from private letters which throw fresh light on the state of affairs at Delhi. The accounts do not encourage the speedy fall of the city, and General BARNARD himself, a few hours before his death, was heard to say that he was before "a new Sebastopol." The heat was most oppressive, and the rebels, though invariably beaten back, still kept up a fierce and determined succession of sorties which harassed greatly the small army of besiegers. The overland mail, bringing details of the news of which a confused telegraphic summary was received by the *Vanderbilt*, had not arrived in England. We are consequently without any particulars of the death of Sir HENRY LAWRENCE and General BARNARD, and of the other important intelligence which, it is supposed, the mail will bring. They may be expected by the next Cunard Steamer, now due at Halifax.

It was erroneously reported by telegraph yesterday that the British Parliament had been prorogued. Both Houses had adjourned to Friday, the 28th ult., on which day the prorogation would take place. There are to be some fresh elevations to the British peerage. The *Times* urges the fitness of Lord JOHN RUSSELL for the upper House, but does not believe that the honor will be conferred upon him.

Another bloody riot occurred in Baltimore on Saturday night, growing out of feuds among the firemen. Several persons were shot, some of them, it is supposed, fatally. It is thought to have been a preconcerted affair, and all the belligerents were armed. In addition to the details of this riot, we find in one of the Baltimore papers "City Items," with the following headings: "Attempted Assassination," "Another Case of Shooting," "Another," "Assaults and Batteries," "Violent Assault," "Serious Assault," "Cowardly Assault," "Assault on an Officer," "Outrage," &c.

The argument on the return to the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of DAVID S. PAIGE, indicted by the Grand Jury for an infringement of the Excise Law, in selling liquor on Sunday, was heard yesterday before Recorder SMITH. At its close the Recorder said he would render his decision on Thursday next.

In the Surrogate's Court yesterday, a motion was made in relation to the administration of Dr. BURDELL's estate. The consideration of it was postponed till Wednesday.

The Lowber case was yesterday adjourned until Wednesday next. The Street-Commission case was opened, but the main argument will be heard to-day. An application was made before Judge PEABODY, by ABBOTT BROTHERS, for a mandamus to compel the Croton Water Board to entertain the bid of DINSMORE & WOOD for the building of the new Reservoir. His Honor granted the order to show cause, returnable on Thursday next.

The Court of General Sessions commenced the September term yesterday. As usual, on the first day of term, there was no Grand Jury, a quorum being wanting. The District-Attorney moved to bring on the "Liquor Cases," as they are popularly called. He had selected seven cases out of sixty-two, the privileged parties being THOMAS RUSSELL, corner of Rivington and Attorney streets; JAMES MOONEY, No. 315 Eighth-avenue; JOHN REILLY, Rivington and Cannon streets; JAMES SCHOLD, No. 248 West-street; CHARLES MATTY, No. 257 Bowery; SIEGMUND KAPFF, No. 291 Bowery, and WILLIAM BENNETT, Grand and Cannon streets. After a long debate between the District-Attorney and the counsel for defendants, the Court deferred the trial till next Saturday. The defendants' counsel will then argue to quash the indictments.

The Board of Excise Commissioners met yesterday, but transacted no business. There were no applications made for licenses.

The tax books were delivered to the Receiver yesterday morning, and during the day $37,000 were paid in.

The Croton Aqueduct Board did not render a decision yesterday in the case of the competing bidders for the contract to construct the new Grand Reservoir. It will probably be rendered to-day.

The first September meetings of the Aldermen and Supervisors, respectively, were held yesterday evening. In the Board of Aldermen, a communication from BRANCH, in his usual vivacious style, was read—a philippic against the Ten Governors. The Committee appointed to award the gold snuff-box of Gen. JACKSON, rendered its report in favor of Major GARRET DYCKMAN. A thousand copies were ordered to be printed. A remonstrance against the award of the Committee, recommending it to reconsider its action, and upholding the claims of Gen. BURNETT, was presented on behalf of 62 members of the First Regiment New-York Volunteers, its signers. A spicy debate concerning the justice of the award followed.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday. The principal business done was the reception of the report from the Special Committee, appointed to draft an address to the people of the State, as to the late enactments of the Legislature relating to this City. The further consideration of the matter was made special for Thursday. The Twenty-third-street ferry question again came up, which has already occupied so great a share of attention, and after discussion, was laid upon the table. The space between Chatham-square and Franklin-square is to be paved with square blocks forthwith.

The supply of sailors is now nearer to the demand than it was a few days since, owing to the arrival of a number of large vessels, whose crews have been discharged.

A man named WILLIAM CHURCH, who, with his family, arrived in this City from Albany last week, *en route* to England, was besieged by the gang of ticket-swindlers who have their headquarters at No. 109 West-street, and fleeced out of $40. PATRICK DUFFY, a City official, leader of the gang, was subsequently arrested, taken to the Second Ward Station-house and confined, but, so says CHURCH's affidavit, shortly afterwards set at liberty by Justice BRENNAN, who opened Court specially for the purpose. Upon a statement of the facts being sworn to before Recorder SMITH, a warrant was placed in the hands of Officer LOWREY, who rearrested DUFFY and took him before the Recorder, when he was compelled to deliver up the money to his victim, and held to answer a charge of swindling, in $250 bail.

At 8 o'clock last evening, a woman named MARY MCLOUGHLIN, of No. 24 Elizabeth-street, was arrested by Officer JARVIS for attempting to pass a counterfeit $3 bill of the Hudson County Bank, New-Jersey, on Messrs. HAYNOR, HOUSE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery. She purchased a pocket-book and presented the bill in payment, which Mr. HAYNOR perceived at once to be a counterfeit. He then placed her in the custody of the officer.

A man named WINCHESTER LEE was arrested yesterday, charged with attempting to rob a German named LOUIS SCHMALZ, of a gold watch, in front of Trinity Church, Broadway. SCHMALZ took out his watch to ascertain whether it was correct, when LEE, who was passing, attempted to grab it. The accused was held for examination.

The British German Legionaries met again last evening at No. 12 Chambers-street, Mr. G. LEICHENFELDT in the chair. A representative of the British Swiss Legion was present, who gave a vivid picture of the deceptions that body had met with at the hands of the British Government. Some debate arose whether it was the Government or its officers which was most to be blamed for the evils practiced, after which the meeting adjourned.

A meeting of the German Republican Central Committee was held last evening at REISKY's, No. 91 Bowery, the President, FREDERICK KAPP, Esq., in the chair. The delegates from the various Ward Clubs gave the best accounts of their respective associations; meetings had frequently been held and new members enrolled. It was resolved to coöperate fully with the Native Republicans in the choice of delegates to the Syracuse Convention. Various candidates for the offices to be filled were named. Most of these gentlemen being from the "rural districts," their names were of course not so well known to our City Germans. The names of WM. CURTIS NOYES for Attorney-General, and Ex-Speaker LITTLEJOHN for Secretary of State, seemed, however, to meet with general favor. After the transaction of some minor business the Committee adjourned to the 28th inst.

The Warden of the City Prison learned on Saturday that one of the prisoners, a young man named PETER DEVELIN, confined on four separate charges of burglary, had made arrangements to effect his escape. He had been furnished with burglars implements, a new suit of clothes, and an egress ticket with which to effect his object. It was at once believed that these articles were furnished him by his mother, who on her next visit was searched, when a half-made key and a file were found upon her. The woman was at once committed, and DEVELIN was removed to a separate cell.

The United States authorities made an important seizure of goods yesterday, smuggled on board the steamship *Arago*, which arrived during the day.

JAMES and THOS. VINCENT, father and son, keepers of a grocery in Greenwich-street, were held to bail yesterday on a charge of felonious assault upon JAMES STEWART, who alleges that he was set upon by the defendants in their store, one of whom assailed him with an axe and the other with a cheese knife.

Two female shoplifters, giving their names as MARY HARMAN and KATE MCGUIRE, were arrested yesterday in the store of Mr. ROBERTS in Eighth avenue. Some silks which they had abstracted were found secreted upon their persons. They were committed for trial.

Commissioners GREENE and HOGG, with Mr. HART, Secretary to the Board, and a party of gentlemen, made the tour of Central Park, yesterday, to witness the condition of the work now in progress. After their examination was ended, the Commissioners and their friends were treated to a handsome collation laid under the trees in Capt. MONTGOMERY's garden. Speeches were made and a general good time was had.

The new Reservoir matters thicken, the next lowest bidders, TENBROECK, STUART and GARDNER, having just put in a protest against awarding the contract to any one but themselves. They have retained WM. CURTIS NOYES as their counsel.

The Layfayette Guard, to the number of 150 men, under command of Major LUBIN, celebrated the Anniversary of the birthday of LAFAYETTE at Jones' Wood, yesterday. They had a dinner at which Generals SANDFORD and HALL were guests. Complimentary and patriotic speeches were made, and otherwise the occasion was one of rare enjoyment.

The steamer *Oregon*, with the cabin passengers of the *Illinois*, was yesterday discharged and towed up from Quarantine. The steerage passengers were also liberated. No new cases of yellow fever have arisen among the crew detained on board the steamer, and after a thorough fumigation she will be permitted to come to the City. The sail-boat party arrested and locked up for violating the Quarantine limits were yesterday discharged. There are, however, other parties living on the Island who are said to be responsible for much of the trouble which has lately occurred. They are well acquainted with the obligations of Quarantine, and will therefore be rigidly proceeded against in due time.

The Crystal Palace, now in possession of the American Institute, was opened yesterday for the reception of goods. Exhibitors, to secure good locations, should have their articles taken to the Palace at once. From present indications the Exhibition of 1857 will surpass any held by the Institute.

The Tammany Society held its regular meeting at Tammany Hall last evening, but did nothing of of interest except to install Mr. GIDEON J. TUCKER as Sachem.

The Savage Democratic General Committee met last evening at Tammany Hall, selected sixteen delegates to the State Convention, which is to meet at Syracuse on Thursday next, and adopted an address submitted by Hon. JOHN COCHRANE. The proceedings were very harmonious. The delegates selected are: Wm. Minor, B. Healy, R. Donnell, Isaiah Rynders, D. E. Delevan, J. Richardson, E. F. Purdy, Wm. Dunn, Alex. Ward, P. Mitchell, John Kelly, Isaac Bell, Jr., John Kelly, R. J. Dillon, and Daniel E. Sickles, Delegate at Large. The delegate from the Second District (composed of the Third and Sixth Wards) was not selected, as the Convention of this District had not agreed upon a candidate.

Counterfeit bills on the Hudson County Bank were freely circulated last night. Word was brought to Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER early in the evening that such would be the case; officers were set to watch in the various Precincts, and during the evening ten persons were arrested, caught in the act. More or less of the counterfeit money was found on the persons of all of them.

A very serious—probably fatal—shooting affray occurred late last night, in the street, at the corner of Fifty-third-street and Broadway. A noted character, JIM HUGHES, got into a quarrel with one JOE CONWAY, in the course of which HUGHES was dangerously shot in the head, and CONWAY in the calf of the leg. JAMES MATTHEWS, who was also engaged in the affray, was arrested, and taken to the Twenty-second Ward Station-house.

The Divorces of Slavery.

The Charleston *Courier*, in animadverting recently upon an extract from these columns, professed an entire inability to perceive why the public opinion and the public sentiment of Christendom should be so bitterly opposed to any discussion of the institution of Slavery on its abstract merits.

We do not doubt that many candid and intelligent citizens of the Southern States labor under a similar incapacity of comprehending the realities of their position, *vis-à-vis* of the civilized world. It is not easy, neither is it agreeable, for any man to acquire a clear and positive conviction that the ideas upon which he founds his whole theory of life are scouted by the vast majority of the most intelligent and powerful of his fellow-creatures as radically unsound, and we cannot be surprised that our Southern fellow-citizens should be rather slow in coming at the fact that the social philosophy and the social organization of the Southern States, have been condemned as untenable and disastrous by the common consent of the rest of mankind.

We must confess, however, that we *are* somewhat surprised to find our Southern friends so continually and so obstinately bent on confounding criticism with hostility, and on inferring immediate danger to their homes and their lives from the faintest whisper of economical warning or the slightest symptom of purely statistical suggestion which reaches their sensitive ears. Either they do, or they do not, believe that the citizens of the Northern States "have sworn a solemn bond and sealed it with a vow" to light the flames of instantaneous insurrection throughout the entire South on the first convenient opportunity. Either they do, or they do not, believe that the people of the Northern States are bent on the utter extirpation of the white race from all the territory south of Mason and Dixon's line. Either they do, or they do not, believe that opposition to Slavery and Abolitionism are convertible terms. If they *do* believe these things, then they are blind with the blindness of those who willfully refuse to see, and cherish their frantic delusion in the face of arguments as solid as facts, and of facts as visible as the sun in heaven. If they do *not* believe these things, then it is creditable neither to their good sense nor to their patriotism, that they should affect to regard every exposure of the defects and every demonstration of the designs of the Institution of Slavery, as an outrage upon the sanctity of vested rights, and a diabolical interference with man's inherent privilege of going to the dogs in his own way, and of damaging *en route* all his friends and connections.

To discuss all the considerations which have dismissed the institution of slavery throughout four-fifths of christendom to the "dusty crypt of darkened forms and faces," have shelved the "right of man to property in his fellow-man" with the "right divine of kings to govern wrong," and have exploded the proposition that utterly dependent and compulsory labor can ever be truly and permanently profitable to a community as completely as the kindred notions that the truth can be extracted by torture, or extravagance suppressed by sumptuary laws, would be to write a history of the progress of political economy and of moral philosophy. We do not propose to ourselves the performance of a task so herculean. But we do propose to bring to the attention of our Southern neighbors, from time to time, every illustration which the current of public events may drift into our way, of the causes and character of the world's antagonism to Slavery. That antagonism rests, of course, upon many and various supports, some of which are of a moral, some of which are of a religious, and some of which are of an economical nature.

Objections of every kind are concentrated, however, on that ground of opposition to Slavery which comes under our notice to-day, as a consequence of recent discussions in the Convention of the Episcopal Church of South Carolina. It was warmly debated by that highly respectable body of Christian ministers and laymen, whether clergymen have a right to solemnize God's holy ordinance of matrimony as between slaves, and a Committee of Seven was finally appointed to draw up a report, "defining when, and in what circumstances, a clergyman may lawfully unite any two slaves in marriage."

Now, the Christian world entertains a strong prejudice in favor of marriage. The Christian world regards the "ordinance of matrimony" as being highly favorable to the morals of men and of women; as tending to nourish and keep alive the instincts of religion, and as conducive to the economical interests of the State by the stimulus which it supplies to the orderly industry, and by the check which it puts upon the disorderly appetites, of men. How to make the marriage relation more and more truly sacred and satisfactory, has been the study of philosophers, and the problem of legislators for centuries past. The marriage question and the question of the "condition of women," which is but another form of that question, is every year engaging a more and more exact and earnest attention throughout Christendom. Can it then be matter of wonder to our Southern cotemporaries that Christendom should revolt from the contemplation of an institution, under which the expediency of the sanctification of the marriage tie can be made a question of debate among the professors and the priests of Christianity? Should it surprise them to find the civilized world almost unanimous in condemnation of a state of society in which a system of *compulsory free love* can be forced upon millions of human beings, by the conflict between the "rights" and "interests" of property on the one hand, and the teachings of Christianity on the other?

Our Southern fellow-citizens must look these matters fairly in the face. They must not suffer the heats of passion, nor even the more excusable excitements of supposed injustice, to warp them from the free and full consideration of the front which they are showing to the world. They must acquiesce in the irresistible movement of history, and desist from "kicking against the pricks" of stubborn fact, and convictions all but universal.

The party which may justly enough be called "Young Slavery" in this country, is a growth of yesterday. Like the "Young England" of ten years ago, it is noisy, vociferous and all [illegible] with the spirit of [illegible]. It echoes the uproarious invocation of Lord JOHN MANNERS—

> "Let arts and learning, trade and commerce die,
> But God preserve to us our Slavery,"

with a fantastic quaery of devotion to Slavery at all risks and all hazards, preferring National Damnation with Slavery to National Salvation without it. But, like the "Young England" of ten years ago, the "Young Slavery" of to-day is, we are sure, but an effervescence of the hour. It differs from its prototype only in the extent of the mischief which, in its moment of ebullition, it may unfortunately be able to achieve. And, therefore, it is that we appeal to all the sober and sensible thinkers of the South to exert themselves at once and effectually, for the extinction of the flames which keep alive and feed this foolish fermentation, which can do nobody any good and may do somebody not a little harm.

The Fever at Quarantine.

The unusual course pursued at Quarantine in the case of the steamer *Illinois* and her passengers, has excited a natural anxiety in the public mind, and has suggested a query as to the nature of the disease which has rendered it necessary, in the opinion of the Health Officer, to detain her 600 passengers within the Quarantine limits for so long a time, and to send the steamer to the lower anchorage. In treating upon the subject we have avoided making statements which would unnecessarily excite alarm, and have adhered, as strictly as possible, to official information received from the Health Officer himself. As all immediate cause of uneasiness has now passed away, there is no further occasion for reserve, and certainly no doubt as to the nature of the disease which prevailed among these California passengers. There were, it seems, several persons sick with Panama fever, and others reduced by debility, when the steamer left Aspinwall. The unfortunate accident which brought her upon the coral reefs of Cuba, detaining her for three days, compelling them to discharge all her cargo in order to get off, and finally to put into Havana, appears to have been the disastrous features in her trip. These trials, to those already weakened by disease, aggravated their symptoms, and by the time they reached Havana they were in a fit condition to take the fever prevailing there. Soon after the steamer left Havana these cases assumed a new form, and new cases were also developed, and by the time she reached Quarantine there were twenty-five cases of fever on board. These were taken to the Hospital, and the steamer with her passengers detained. Five of these persons have since died of yellow fever, and there are several other cases, though now all happily convalescing. The rigid isolation of the ship and her passengers has prevented the further spread of the disease, and yesterday all the remaining passengers who continued in good health were discharged from further restraint. There are over a hundred persons on board the *Illinois*, making up her crew, who are busily engaged in cleansing and fumigating the vessel, and up to a late hour yesterday, no new cases of sickness had arisen on board of her. She will be thoroughly cleansed, and all the refuse material on board will be burned, when she will be permitted to come to the City to undergo the repairs rendered necessary by her getting ashore.

The coldness of the weather for the past three days has been highly favorable for the health of the City, and not the slightest cause exists for any alarm as to the spread of disease from the Quarantine.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—Communications continue to pour in upon us from all quarters giving suggestions, many of which are ingenious, and many merely repetitions of ideas already published, for laying the Cable securely when another attempt shall be made. But there would be no use in publishing these communications even if we had abundant space for them. They could have no influence where they could be of any service. The Directors of the Telegraph Company will, of course, avail themselves of their experience in making the first attempt, and when they try again will be more likely to succeed.

Even the London *Times*, which has discouraged the undertaking from the beginning, now contents itself with the reflection that the failure to lay the telegraph is but a temporary one, and it understands that another attempt will be made in October. We trust it may. The cause of the accident appears to have been solely the carelessness or stupidity of a nameless mechanic, who improperly applied the brakes and stopped the paying-out machinery at the wrong moment. There has not yet been any explanation of the circumstance of an irresponsible workman having been permitted to perform such a piece of mischief. There has been a mysterious delicacy among all the narrators of the untoward event in alluding to this interesting point in the history of the enterprise. But, it is very evident that an incompetent person was put in charge of the machinery at a time when the utmost prudence and delicacy of judgment were required. There was a deficiency in the scientific staff on board the ship, which is the more surprising as the directors must have foreseen that the entire success of the undertaking would necessarily depend upon the prudence and good judgment of the engineers who had the supervision of the work. The great fact having been satisfactorily established that the cable can be laid, that its submersion will not interrupt the electric current, that the form of the cable is perfectly adapted to the service, and that the only improvement needed is in the paying-out machinery, we do not see why the undertaking should not be recommenced next month, after the subsidence of the equinoctial gales. But there appears not to have been any conclusion arrived at on the subject up to the departure of the *Kangaroo* from Liverpool on the 26th. By the next arrival we shall doubtless be advised whether Europe and America are to be linked together this Fall, or whether we shall be compelled to wait nine months for the consummation of that event.

FROSTY WEATHER.—There was frost in the atmosphere the last two nights, a killing frost for the watering-places, as our overflowing hotels and crowded streets plainly indicate, and we fear, also, for the unripened crops at the North. The coolness of the season has been favorable to the City, but most unfavorable to the country. We should not be surprised to hear of a good many failures among the great hotel-keepers at our watering-places, as well as among the [illegible] of Wall-street. But these cool, crisp evenings which are so fatal [illegible] are fruitful of abundant harvests to the caterers of amusement for the City. All the theatres opened last night with unusual splendor, and the weather was most favorable for a general turnout for amusement-seekers.

AN APPEAL TO THE RURAL DISTRICTS.—A most remarkable document was presented in the Board of Councilmen last night, purporting to be an "Address of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to the People of the State." It was made by a Special Committee, appointed for the purpose of drafting it, was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Thursday next. There is nothing particularly new in the Address, it being nothing more than the substance of one of Mayor WOOD's messages, and something very much like it has been uttered by JOHN COCHRANE and a dozen other orators during the Summer. But the remarkable part of it is the attempt to convince the people of the rural districts that all virtue, patriotism, learning and refinement are to be found in cities, which are the true conservators of public virtue and popular freedom; and therefore the cities should be allowed the largest liberty, and not be interfered with by rustic or provincial outsiders. We are apprehensive that our country cousins, for whom the address is intended, will not be greatly affected by the arguments made use of to gain their sympathies. The address is decidedly invidious, and the rustics who have been taught to regard great cities as "great sores" on the body politic, will not feel themselves complimented, but quite the contrary, to hear themselves ranked below the denizens of the Five-Points and similar places, in point of intelligence and patriotism. If the "Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty" hope to gain the sympathies of the people of the State, we would advise them to make their appeal on some other ground than that of the superior virtue of the residents of large cities.

ESTATE OF THE LATE MORTIMER LIVINGSTON.—It has been stated, in publishing the last will and testament of the late MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, that he acquired the greater part of his property by his wife. But this is so far from being true, that he received no property at all by his marriage. He made his fortune wholly by his mercantile operations. His father-in-law, the late FRANCIS DEPAU, bequeathed his entire estate, in trust, for the benefit of his grandchildren, and the property has not yet been divided.

Italian Opera.

Of four first appearances last night at the Academy three were successful, and the fourth might have been so but for accidental causes. So the season may be said to have commenced auspiciously, particularly as the house was densely crowded from pit to dome. Early in the day an apology and a Doctor's certificate were offered for Signor LABOCETTA, who was really suffering from a severe cold. It was in the highest degree creditable that under such circumstances he consented to fulfill his *rôle*. An act of condescension of this kind is so rare among tenors that it deserves to be recorded as a success.

Signorina FREZZOLINI's appearance is decidedly interesting. Her features are of an Oriental mould; her eyes large and lustrous; her complexion pale and thoughtful, and her figure sufficiently decided for the milliners. The portraits give a good idea of the character of her face, which is youthful and pleasant to look on. Signorina FREZZOLINI was cordially welcomed, and, without apparent embarrassment, proceeded with the business of the first act. She sang sweetly, pleasantly and artistically, but without displaying any of the power either as an actress or a singer which the audience expected. It was not until the *finale* to the second act that she shone to advantage. Here, with evident intention, she filled the house with acclamation. In the third act she relapsed naturally into a pleasant creamy vein until the *finale*, which she sang with rapture about as well as most *prima donnas*.

Signorina FREZZOLINI is an artiste in the true sense of the word; she can execute the most florid passages with ease, and is an absolute mistress of song, more so than any of her predecessors since SONTAG. Of late we have been somewhat coarsely addicted to screaming, and for this reason it will be some little time before we can correct the vitiated taste. There is not the faintest approach to a scream or a bawl in Mlle. FREZZOLINI's method. She sings truly, with sentiment, with passion, with intelligence, and with a clear perception of what she is about. Her physical powers are not great, but her voice, a high soprano, is of exquisite purity, and travels far when you have become accustomed to it. We expect, however, that from nervousness, or other causes, her voice was more than usually feeble last night. Miss FREZZOLINI is one of those artists who grow on the hearer; called out after every act, it was not until the conclusion of the opera that the audience became really enthusiastic. If a voice of such delicate purity can stand the wear and tear of our operatic seasons, it will certainly be rewarded by the heartiest appreciation that true enjoyment can bestow.

Signor GASSIER (the Count) is the best baritone we have had, since the palmy days of BADIALI. He possesses an organ of rare sweetness and flexibility, and sings like a gentleman who has not been accustomed to go round with a milk-cart. "Vi Ravviso" was encored deliriously. Signor GASSIER's success was the earliest pronounced of the evening.

Mr. ANSCHUTZ is precisely the conductor that is needed in this country. He is lovable for two reasons: He can produce a perfect *pianissimo*, and he does not allow his fiddlers to scrape. As an accompanist, he is precisely the man for Mlle. FREZZOLINI, subordinating the orchestra completely to the requirement of the singer. He is neat rather than massive, and with an eye to nice little figures in the orchestration rather than a large regard for broad contrasts. We welcome Mr. ANSCHUTZ with respect, for, in the single performance of last night, he gave abundant evidence that he is entitled to it.

The opera did not conclude until 11 o'clock, owing in a measure to the long pauses between the acts. We trust that these will be shortened. The "Sonnambula" will be repeated on Wednesday.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM THE TOMBS—A CURIOUS CASE.—The Warden of the City Prison ascertained on Saturday last that PETER DEVELIN, a young man, confined in the Prison on four separate charges of burglary, had been furnished with some burglar's tools, a suit of new clothes, and a ticket of egress, with which to escape from confinement. The Warden took from him the articles in question, and caused him to be placed in a separate cell, and kept from communication with outsiders. DEVELIN stated that he had received the ticket from a prisoner who a few days before had been discharged. Yesterday afternoon his mother, an Irish woman, called to see him, and Mr. GRAY suspecting that she had furnished her son with the articles in question, caused her to be searched, and a large key, in an unfinished state, together with a file, were found secreted about her person. She stated that these were given her by one MIKE KEARNEY to hand to a prisoner confined in the same cell with her son. It was further ascertained that DEVELIN was to have been furnished with a revolver, to be used in case he was interrupted in his projected attempt to escape. It was, probably, the intention of the young desperado to fit the key to the lock of his cell door, then don his new suit, and by means of the ticket of egress to pass himself out as a visitor, and in case his project failed, to shoot the door-keeper and then run off. His mother was committed to prison on a charge of aiding a prisoner to escape—a felony by law, and punishable by two or more years confinement in the State Prison.

☞ The Public Schools of Hudson, Albany Poughkeepsie, Utica, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and other cities and large towns of this State, resume their daily sessions to-day.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Letter on Kansas Affairs—The Naval Courts—The Dallas-Clarendon Treaty, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 7.

The President's letter to the Connecticut clergymen continues to produce excitement among all classes of politicians. It is rumored that it is to be followed, in a few days, by the publication of a pamphlet, semi-official, on Kansas State Rights, and a full defence of the Administration and Governor WALKER.

The Secretary of War resumed his duties to-day.

The Naval Courts are all in session to-day. Commander LOCKWOOD's case is proceeding before the Third Court. The President is expected to take up the cases decided on soon, and to make the decision public.

The Secretary of the Navy is preparing to leave on his tour of inspection of the Navy Yards.

If the final action of England on the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty be not received before the meeting of Congress, a new treaty will be negotiated. UNO.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 7.

The officers of the United States steamer *Fulton*, preparing at the Washington Navy Yard to join the Home Squadron, are Lieutenant Commander ALMY, Lieutenants Warrington, Stewart, Selden and Chapman; Purser Clark, Master M. C. Campbell, Passed Assistant Surgeon Barth, First Assistant Engineer Newell, Third Assistants McCleary, Albert [illegible] and Houston.

A letter from Frankfort-on-the-Maine, received at the State Department, says that the reports concerning the crops continue to be favorable. In many districts very considerable reductions had taken place in the price of grain, and a further reduction would doubtless follow. The same correspondent remarks that the Persian Ambassador has concluded treaties with many of the European States, and the Zoll verein itself in virtue of them, have commenced intercourse with Persia.

CHARLES V. HAGNER has been appointed General Appraiser, *vice* LAUGHLIN, resigned.

The three Naval Courts of Inquiry resumed their Sessions to-day.

The New-York, Albany and Buffalo Telegraph Company.

UTICA, Monday, Sept. 7.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York, Albany and Buffalo Telegraph Company to-day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Charles A. Mann, Silas D. Childs, Jno. B. Edmonds, Theo. S. Faxton, John Butterfield, Thomas R. Walker, James R. Benson, and James B. Dutton, of Utica; Albert H. Tracy, of Buffalo; and D. B. Goodwin, of Waterville. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Hon. CHARLES A. MANN was reelected President, and E. CHAPMAN Secretary and Treasurer.

Trouble in the Michigan State Prison.

DETROIT, Mich., Monday, Sept. 7.

An insurrection, headed by two desperate negro convicts, broke out in the Michigan State Prison this afternoon. Two of the convicts succeeded in escaping over the walls, but were recaptured. Others also made desperate efforts to escape, but were overpowered by the officers of the Prison and secured.

Funeral of the Late Lieut. James McGary.

NEW-LONDON, Monday, Sept. 7.

The remains of JAS. MCGARY, 2d Lieutenant with Dr. KANE in his Arctic Exploration, were interred here yesterday by the Masonic fraternity. The funeral was attended by one of the largest assemblages ever congregated here. Lieut. MCGARY was one of Dr. KANE's most reliable men. He leaves a wife and two sons to mourn his loss.

The Firemen of Portchester.

PORTCHESTER, Monday, Sept. 7.

Putnam Engine Company No. 2 held their annual parade to-day and were visited by Manhattan Company No. 8, who remain as their guests until Wednesday. The streets are decorated with flags and streamers. The companies will have a ball under a spacious tent this evening.

New-York Politics.

HUDSON, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 7.

Hon. JOHN MILLER, of the First District, and EDWIN HOES, of the Second District, were, on Saturday, appointed Delegates to the Democratic State Convention. Hon. ROBERT MCCLELLAN, of the First and JAMES VAN ALSTYNE, of the Second District, were chosen Delegates to the Judicial Convention.

Arrival of the General Williams at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Monday, Sept. 7.

The steamship *General Williams*, from Liverpool, *via* St. John's, N. F., arrived at this port at 4 o'clock this afternoon. On the 5th inst. spoke the schooner *Shamrock*, of Glasgow, which reported that the steamship *Clyde* was still ashore on the Funk Islands, Newfoundland, on the 4th inst.

Accident to the Steamer Keystone State.

NORFOLK, Monday, Sept. 7.

The steamer *Keystone State*, from Philadelphia for Savannah, has put in here, having broken her side lever. She was towed into Old Point by the steamer *Jenkins*, bound for Boston. Her passengers took the railroad for Savannah.

Murder and Suicide.

GLOUCESTER, Monday, Sept. 7.

In this place yesterday, SAMUEL DAVIS shot his wife dead with a revolver and with another shot killed himself. Both of them were young. Jealousy is said to have been the cause of the deed.

Arrival of the Black Warrior at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 5.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, from New-York, *via* Havana, on the 3d inst., has arrived here. Business had not recovered in Havana. The stock of Sugar there was 200,000 boxes.

Arrival of the North American.

QUEBEC, Monday, Sept. 7.

The Canadian Steamship Company's steamer *North American*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 26th ult., arrived at this port last night.

The Weather in Albany, &c.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 7.

The thermometer in this city this morning marked 46°.

A can of phosphorus exploded in [illegible] drug store, this morning, [illegible] persons.

Failure in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 7.

Messrs. SARONI & GOODRICH, extensive [illegible] on Milk-street, in this city, stopped payment on Friday. Their liabilities are estimated at nearly half a million of dollars.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 7.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand, but brings no news of importance.

Scattering bales of new cotton were being received at the principal depôts of trade throughout the South.

NEW CLOCKS AT THE CITY HALL.—The eleven clocks which are hereafter to furnish correct time in the City Hall, regulated, through galvanic apparatus, by a clock in the Mayor's office, were yesterday put upon their niches in the rooms of the various departments. The frame of each clock is about one foot in diameter. The dials are white, with black lettering, and the inscription, "HALL's Patent, Sept. 23, 1856. Manufactured by CHARLES T. and J. N. CHESTER, New-York." There is no machinery behind the face, the movement of the hands being effected by that of the clock in the Mayor's office. These clocks will enter upon the duties of their stations this morning. Those who desire correct time will do well to consult them. Similar clocks will soon be placed in the other public buildings in the Park.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

[illegible] OF THE GOLD SNUFF BOX CONTINUED—[illegible] OF THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

President CLANCY took the Chair at 5½ o'clock, P. M.

Petitions from A. B. Van Olinda and G. V. Glickener and others were presented by Alderman CLANCY for the remission of their respective personal taxes, and referred to the Committee on Taxes.

The following petition was presented by Alderman [illegible]:

To his Honor the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Your petitioner respectfully represents that the American and Democratic Alms House Governors vote for prodigal Republican appropriations, to silence the clamors of the *Tribune, Evening Post*, and *Courier and Enquirer*, against their own extravagant appropriations—that the American and Democratic [illegible] Commissioners also vote bewildering sums to [illegible] Republicans, from their six hundred thousand dollar fund, to silence the philippics of the Republican editors, against their own mysterious appropriations—that while these Republican editors bellow [illegible] and stop thief about Joseph Walker, Gos[illegible], and Lowber, the Governors and Record Commissioners recklessly appropriate nearly two millions of dollars per annum, without a growl from [illegible] Republican editors—that Governor WM. T. PINCKNEY told me that the people knew very little of [illegible] transpired in the Board of Ten Governors, as [illegible] reporters seldom correctly reported in the public journals—that the disbursements of the Governors had increased nearly one-half since 1856, although the paupers, lunatics, and children had not increased—that the Governors got a per [illegible] from those from whom their vast supplies are procured—that at Governor PINCKNEY'S request, I [illegible] a communication to President GOVERNOR, [illegible] the daily journals, asking him to explain why the expenses of the Governors had nearly doubled since 1853, without a corresponding increase of inmates—that at Governor PINCKNEY'S request, I petitioned the Governors to give me $1,000 as a burlesque on Dr. Sanger's petition for $1,000 to print his book on "Syphilis"—that Governor PINCKNEY promised to support my burlesque petition on Dr. Sanger to the Governors, which he failed to do, and even absented himself from the Board of Governors when my petition was presented by the Clerk, thus leaving me [illegible] against the maledictions of the Governors—that Governor PINCKNEY also promised to furnish me with startling facts against the Governors, showing how they squandered the public treasure, which he now declines with brazen boldness—that Governor PINCKNEY'S most extraordinary conduct forces me to suspect that he has basely used me and a portion of the press, to coerce the guilty and trembling Governors to help him grind some very [illegible] hatchets and razors—that in view of his serious accusations against his brethren, and the general belief that there is gross prodigality and corruption among the Governors, and disgusting scenes of drunkenness and gluttony at their Blackwell's Island and Rotunda orgies, I respectfully request, (in the name of Messrs. Greeley, Webb, Bryant, and Draper, and other virtuous citizens,) that His Honor, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, will petition the Legislature to reorganize the Board of Ten Governors on the basis of integrity. And your petitioner will ever most sincerely pray.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

On motion of Alderman FULMER it was entered on the minutes and ordered to be printed.

The report of the Committee on the Fire Department in favor of directing the Street Commissioner to repair Engine Company No. 1 was read.

Alderman TUCKER wanted to know which Street Commissioner was referred to—Conover or Devlin. If the report were adopted in that shape both would go on to repair the engine. Each claimed to be Street Commissioner.

Alderman COULTER moved that Devlin's name be inserted in the report.

The President stated that the Mayor had decided that in such cases the name of the office and not that of the incumbent was to be mentioned. The report was laid on the table.

The report of the Joint Special Committee on General Jackson's gold box was read. The Clerk then commenced to read a remonstrance against the award of the Committee, signed by 66 of the surviving members of the 1st Regiment of New-York Volunteers, expressing their opinion that General Ward B. Burnett was entitled to receive the box, and promising to prove to the Committee that General Burnett deserved the honor, if they would reconsider their action.

Alderman WILSON hoped the document would not be read; it was insulting the Board to send in such a paper.

Alderman TUCKER wanted to know how he knew that; the paper had not been read.

Alderman WILSON knew all about it; it was an insult to the Board. He moved that it be laid on the table. The motion was lost and the remonstrance was then read. This document, after examining each of the specifications upon which the claims of Major Dyckman to the box were founded, and comparing the conduct of that officer with that of General Burnett, concludes by petitioning the Common Council to give them an opportunity of satisfying them that the award should have been made to the latter officer.

Alderman TUCKER moved that the report be recommitted. There was certainly a great deal of discrepancy between the report and the statement of the signers of the remonstrance. The Committee had ignored one of the resolutions appointing them, by which they were directed to request the regiment to assemble, and designate the individual whom they believed to be entitled to the box. They had done so—the regiment were in favor of Ward B. Burnett.

Alderman MONAGHAN said the paper was a lie upon the face of it. The Committee had adjourned from day to day almost at the request of these men, to give them a chance to bring testimony. The Committee found great difficulty in making the award. At last they heard something of Dyckman's merits, and asked him why he did not apply for it. He said he was too poor, others who had means and influence would carry it off. The Committee promised that he should have an equal chance with the richest. The award was made to him. The Committee had acted with perfect impartiality.

Alderman FULMER fully indorsed what the preceding speaker said. Each of the Committee had formed his judgment without consultation with his colleagues. An informal ballot was taken and then a formal ballot, and there were seven votes out of ten for Major Dyckman. The man who said there was collusion on the part of the Committee, was a falsifier—he cared not who it was, whether he had a pistol in every pocket or in every button hole. Gen. Scott had said that to obtain that box he would go up to his eyes in blood, and if he had it he would not give it up for the Astor House. The Committee had not made an unjust award.

Alderman WILSON sketched the history of the action of the Committee. Fairchild's friends, and those of Burnett were very bitter against each other. If it had not have been for this bitterness, Burnett might have got the box. Both parties mentioned Dyckman at that time with praise. The reason why these men all supported Burnett was that he had political influence, and could get them into the Custom House and keep them there. If they were turned out of the Custom House they would be paupers. They never worked before they went to the war.

The motion to recommit was lost by a vote of 2 in the affirmative and 14 in the negative.

Alderman TUCKER arose again. He said JACKSON'S will said the box was to be awarded to a patriot. Now what was a patriot. He did not know himself, till he found it in the Directory—(laughter)—he didn't mean that—in the Dictionary. The Alderman read the definition of the word "patriot," from Webster's Dictionary. He would ask which was first, the patriot Burnett or Dyckman? It was enough to ask the question. The Committee had cut and dried the whole matter. They had prejudged the action of the Common Council.

The report of the Committee was finally adopted, and a motion that one thousand copies of it be struck off.

Alderman TUCKER opposed this motion. There was no use in always publishing these documents. This one wasn't worth the paper it was printed upon. He offered an amendment, "That the usual number (250) be printed," which was lost. The original motion was carried.

It was resolved that the Board, when it should adjourn, adjourn to Thursday at 5 P. M., and that Thursdays and Mondays be hereafter the stated days of meeting.

Alderman MONAGHAN offered a resolution appropriating $1,000 to defray the general expenses of the Snuff box Committee, and also those which might be incurred on the occasion of the presentation on the 14th inst.—the bill to be approved by a majority of the Committee which had the matter in charge, and directing the Comptroller to pay the money.

The Board adjourned at 8½ P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

[illegible] APPEAL OF THE MAYOR AND COMMONALTY TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday evening, the President, J. H. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

The Chair presented a few documents of a routine character which were referred to appropriate Committees.

A resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance, authorizing the Comptroller to issue seven instead of six per cent. bonds upon contracts paid by assessments.

On the question of discharging the Committee on Ordinances from the further consideration of all papers referred to them, the documents were ultimately referred to the Law Committee.

A resolution was adopted in favor of discharging the Special Committee appointed to investigate the charges against the Hudson River Railroad Company, and that all papers be passed over to the Committee on Railroad of this Board.

The resolution that Cornelius Allison be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds was referred to Committee on Salaries and Officers.

The bill of Edwin Smith, amounting to $330, for Maps was presented with a resolution offered by Councilman HASWELL that it be referred to the Finance Committee. It was so referred.

Councilman H. SMITH moved that the contractors for laying the iron pavement in Maiden-lane, between Broadway and the East River, and Cortlandt-street, between Broadway and the North River, be required to lay down the Terry pavement similar in all respects to that now laid in Nassau-street in front of the Post-Office, weighing not less than two hundred and fifteen pounds to the square yard. Adopted.

On the question of changing the days of meeting of the Board from Wednesday to Thursday, offered by Councilman HASWELL, a long, noisy and irregular discussion arose, intermingled with much laughter, the principal speaker being Councilman WARNER, and the matter in debate being chiefly whether or no he was out of order in his remarks. He was unusually energetic and voluble. On vote, the decision of the Chair that he was out of order, was sustained.

The petition of Mary Stinson, (widow of William Stinson, late policeman of the Seventh Ward,) to be compensated for the loss of her husband while in the service of the Corporation, was referred to the Committee on Finance. She demands $1,000.

The report of the Special Committee on redistricting the City was received, and its consideration made a special order for Tuesday, 15th inst.

The report was received from the Special Committee appointed to draft an address to the people of this State in reference to the laws passed at the last session of the Legislature relating to the City of New-York. The report concluded with a resolution that twenty thousand of the Address be printed and distributed through the State. The Report and the accompanying paper were ordered to be printed on the minutes, and made the special order for next Thursday. It is as follows:

THE ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

To the People of the State of New-York: We address you in the name of the good people of this City of New-York—by their authority, and on their behalf! We appeal to you, as fellow-citizens of the Empire State, to listen to our remonstrance against the outrages of an usurping Legislature, which has attempted to wrest from us and our constituents the inalienable right of self-government, and has endeavored to insult and degrade us, by declaring us incapable of managing our own municipal concerns, and of comprehending our own peculiar interests. We ask of you, as friends of freedom—as enemies of that principle of "border ruffianism," which would sanction an interference with, and a subjugation of, neighboring communities—as advocates of the doctrine of "popular sovereignty," which maintains the right of the people to choose for themselves their own local institutions; finally, we demand of you, as men exposed to similar public dangers with ourselves, and liable to be equally aggrieved, that you coöperate with us in arresting centralization, and in visiting upon the aggressors the rebuke they have justly deserved at the hands of a people jealous of their liberties!

The history of the rise and progress of Municipal Institutions is the history of the rise and progress of national freedom and of the civil rights of persons. Every student of the records of the past is familiar with this truism. Every statesman knows that where free cities have flourished, there tyranny and misgovernment have met their sternest opponents, and that it has only been when the chartered franchises of the burghers, artisans and merchants had been annihilated, that the absolute sway of princes could be deemed secure. The annals of Europe are full of proofs that civic walls have been as invariably the bulwarks of liberty, as they have been the nurseries and protectors of the material prosperity and intellectual cultivation of the people; for it is only among a people free to manage their internal concerns, that science and art are assured of a safe and progressive development. If it be claimed that luxury and effeminacy are begotten in great cities, it must, at the same time, be conceded that in them is always nourished, from the very nature of things, that noble enmity to governmental oppression which emanates from the mutual pride and mutual apprehensions of masses of congregated men. Thus it has been that in the commercial towns of England, of Holland and of Germany the germs of popular emancipation—of free thought, free action and limited government—were jealously and sturdily defended against their monarchical and aristocratic enemies. Thence they were transplanted across the Atlantic, and fostered in the congenial soil of America. While in France, Italy and Southern Europe, the freedom of the people has died out with the abolition of municipal independence, and can never be revived unless through its restoration. History teaches this significant and eternal lesson—that the centralization of power is eventually fatal to the liberties of the people.

We need not remind you, freemen of the State of New-York, of the political necessities which brought about the Constitutional Convention of the year 1846, and recommended to your emphatic sanction the Constitution there formed, and under which the government of our State now exists. The address with which its framers submitted that Constitution to you and to us, announces that they had labored to make, not only our State officers, but also "most of the officers of cities, towns, and counties elective, by the voters of the locality they serve;" that they had "abolished a host of useless offices, and sought at once to reduce and decentralize the patronage of the executive government;" and finally that they had "incorporated many useful provisions, more effectually to secure the people in their rights of person and property against the abuses of delegated power." Such, then, was the aim of their duty—such were the reforms which our present Constitution was intended to secure. We refer to this evidence of their intention to prove how clearly the last Legislature has violated the spirit of our Constitution—how palpably "the New-York City laws" of 1857 have evaded its meaning and purport. Where the Constitution-makers had proposed to guard local and municipal self-government, the Legislature has striven to encroach upon and destroy it; where the former had sought to decrease the number of offices and to strip the central power of its far-grasping authority, and secure it to the people in their primary capacity, the latter has endeavored to restore the principle of centralization, to multiply offices, and to give to a Governor at Albany the appointment of officials which should pertain to the voters of New-York City.

The Corporation of New-York, whose officers we are, is a corporation 70 years older than the State of New-York. It was erected by charter, granted in 1686, when the last STUART sat on the throne of England. THOMAS DONGAN was Lieutenant-Governor of the province, and, our first municipal charter, commonly known by his name, was issued by his authority. It expressly secured and confirmed all ancient rights and immunities enjoyed by the people of Manhattan Island, under the Dutch ones. This charter was again confirmed in 1730, under Governor MONTGOMERIE, with still further additions and amplifications. Under these charters our city existed until 1830—just one century—a period of time including the revolution, and the erection of two successive State constitutions. In the year 1830, a new charter was enacted by the Legislature, which was amended by the same authority in 1849, and again in 1853. Throughout all these changes, the desires and demands of the people of this City, as enumerated by their corporate authorities, had been invariably consulted. Privilege had been conceded upon privilege, popular liberty constantly increased, and decentralization of power perpetually kept in sight. It has been reserved for the Legislature of 1857 to reverse these rules of action, to deprive us of long enjoyed immunities, to abridge our corporate liberties, and to aim to concentrate power in the hands of officials, far removed from sympathy with, or responsibility to, our electors.

In the course of time, it had been discovered, that many improvements in the details of the charter of 1853, were eminently desirable. A request went forth, in which all united, for the interposition of the Legislature, that these might be effected. The Mayor and Aldermen were, of course, the exponents to a certain degree, of this popular desire and request. We could not but expect the Legislature to give to us a certain consideration with respect to this matter and manner of these changes in our local Government, concerning which, the corporate authorities would be naturally supposed, not only to perceive the necessity, but to be empowered, to speak the sentiments of their constituency. The Mayor and Aldermen of New-York City had been chosen by its popular vote, by unusual majorities, and if they were to be treated as ignorant of the popular will, or inefficient to express it, who could be looked to as its proper interpreters? As we who now address you, had been intrusted by the voters of this City, with the enactment and execution of their municipal regulations, we would have been derelict in duty had we failed to give voice and shape to the requests our people had to address to the State Legislature. We did so. On the recommendation of the Mayor, the two Boards of the Common Council framed and agreed upon a proposed Charter, which was duly forwarded to Albany, with the formal petition, of all our City authorities, entitled to be heard in the matter. We did not anticipate that we would there be met with the insulting remark (contained in the report submitted on the subject by Hon. MR. VAN VALKENBURG, of Steuben, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Cities and Villages,) that the Committee of the House of Assembly "could not accede to the absolute force of the argument, that the officials of the City best knew their own wants." We could not expect that, seizing upon our petition for reform, and disregarding equally its requests and the almost unanimous protests of the representatives from this City, the Legislature would have ventured usurpation so indefensible, and inflicted upon us outrages so uncalled for.

It may be true, as claimed by the report of the Assembly Committee, that "four-fifths of the proposed Charter of the Common Council is preserved" in the Charter as enacted; but it is the material form only, which, even to that extent, remains. The spirit of the Charter they have given us resembles no more the spirit of the Charter we had asked for, than the Constitution of the French Empire resembles the Constitution of the United States.

The reforms our constituency had demanded, through us, have not been conceded. Provisions which we never requested, and against the advisability and propriety of which we remonstrated, are there. It is because we have been thus trifled with, and insulted, our chartered rights trampled in the dust, and our legitimate authority invaded, that we appeal to you, our fellow-citizens of the state, for that redress, elsewhere denied us.

Nor is it only the new charter of our city, of which we complain. Half a score of other acts, most of them relating exclusively to our city, may be found among the statutes of 1857, to bear evidence of the determination with which our aggressors have pursued the crusade upon our privileges and our pockets. The chief of these is the Metropolitan Police Bill, which, having been declared consistent with the letter of the Constitution, by the Court of Appeals, (contrary to the opinion of most sound lawyers in the state,) is now in force as a law.

By this law the police authority within this City is taken from the control of Commissioners elected by the people of the City, and lodged in the hands of Commissioners who derive their appointment from the Governor of the State. The power intrusted to us of New-York, and exercised under our charters, from the days of DONGAN and MONTGOMERIE, and expressly conceded in the Constitution, granted under the royal signet—the power of appointing and controlling the guardians of the public peace of the City—has been grasped, and sought to be wrested from us without excuse, and, as we sincerely believe, without authority.

By another act, the Legislature ordered, that a new City Hall be erected, at the expense of the City, in a designated locality, by and under the control of five persons appointed by the Legislature and Governor, leaving the Corporation, which is to occupy the building, and the people who are to be taxed, (to any extent deemed necessary by the Commissioners,) no choice as to the place, the manner, or the cost of the erection.

By another act, the Legislature appointed a Board of Commissioners to take charge of, improve, and lay out the extensive and valuable grounds appropriated for the proposed Central Park. It deprives the Corporation and people of this City, of all authority and control in the premises. It allows the Commissioners to impose upon the City an expenditure of $1,-[illegible],000, in the disposition of not one dollar of which have our citizens the least right to be heard. For five years the Commissioners are permitted to retain, in their hands, the management of this property, and the expenditure of this vast amount of money, after which time our Corporation is graciously permitted to resume the custody of the lands they have paid for.

By another Act, nine Commissioners or Port Wardens are created, authorized to collect enormous fees, and vested with unlimited power over the commerce of the port of New-York. These officials are also appointed by the Governor, and the interests, affected by their creation and rendered tributary to their exactions, are carefully prevented from exercising a voice in their selection.

By another Act, a large water-front, on the west side of the City, is taken from its lawful owners and devoted to public uses, without compensation. Part of it belongs to individuals, part to the City Corporation.

By still other acts, arbitrary and uncalled-for interference has been attempted, relative to the stage or omnibus routes within the City; disposing of the use of certain of our slips, wharves and piers; amending our pilot laws, and overturning the entire system of managing the real estate, tax and assessment business of our City government. There is scarcely a page of the volume of public laws of the late session that does not contain some blow at our municipal independence, some attempt to quarter upon us "a *swarm of new officials to harass our people* and eat out their substance."

One of these laws, that relating to the Police, has, as we have remarked, already been taken to the tribunal of last resort, and declared, by a majority of the Judges, to be constitutional. We have been told in that decision that the power of reforming these bad laws lies only with the people of the State. It is the people of the State, then, that we invoke to our aid. We claim no especial rights because of the antiquity of our Charter, or the populousness of our City. We never had any municipal power which we would not gladly see conferred upon, and exercised by every other section of the State. We have no interests that are not common with yours. The blow aimed at our prosperity, liberties and rights, is equally dangerous to you as to us. What we are claiming is, not that our City possesses any rights or privileges peculiarly sacred and superior to those of our sister cities, but that all city, town or village officers should be (in the language of the Constitution,) "elected by the electors of such city, town or village, or some division thereof, or appointed by the authorities thereof." It is for this—the *interest* of the framers of our Constitution—that we ask you to exert yourselves at this crisis in our State history.

Briefly, it is in the name of Municipal Liberty that we address you. Tolerate the outrages inflicted on New-York, and another Legislature may combine Erie, Cattaraugus, and Chautauque Counties into a Police District, and give the Governor the appointment of seven Commissioners, empowered in their turn to name and compel these counties to pay for a thousand policemen. Another Legislature may confer upon Schenectady or Albany, a new charter, repugnant to the wishes of the citizens, which shall put out of office the municipal functionaries, chosen by the people, and blot out immemorial franchises in a single section. Another Legislature may seize the water front of Oswego, "regulate its piers and breakwater, and appoint a host of port wardens, with princely fees, to be levied off the commerce of the lakes. Another Legislature may seize on the public parks of Syracuse, or Poughkeepsie, grade, pinch up and lay out at pleasure, and compel the citizens to disgorge whatever greedy commissioners may demand. Another Legislature may appoint commissioners to erect for Rochester a new city hall, without limitation as to expense, appropriate the corporation grounds for the structure, and place the city treasury at the disposal of the commission. Another Legislature may seize on the stage routes of Buffalo, Utica or Troy, and put them up to the highest bidder. There is no city in the State which may not suffer from similar outrages at the demand of rapacious and unprincipled legislators.

Nor need the rural districts of the State expect to obtain exemption from the course of lawless and reckless audacity. If the Legislature may to-day impose upon Westchester and Richmond Counties their proportionate expenses of a police district, why may it not include any other half dozen counties, in any portion of the State under a similar title, and fasten upon them similar burdens? If the Governor can appoint a Street Commissioner in New-York, what hinders him from naming Commissioners of Highways in St. Lawrence? If city halls can be handed over to Albany-made Commissioners, why cannot county court-houses, jails and poor-houses? Where is this spirit of centralization, if left unchecked, to end? It is said, that throughout France, a bridge cannot be built, a communal school-house repaired, or a *gendarme* appointed or displaced, without the action of the central government at Paris. Do we desire to see a similar system inaugurated here upon the ruins of our local independence?

With these views, therefore, the Corporation of the City of New-York, in view of the recent encroachments upon its ancient chartered rights, and deprivation of the power of self-government, in the selection of the representative agents of the people, by the Legislature and ruling powers at the State Capitol, now appeal to the electors of the whole State, in the name of justice—the rights of minorities, and of the theory of the American Constitution.

We are the more emboldened to rely upon a favorable response to this appeal, when we remember the patriotism,—the strong love of homestead rights,—the appreciative admiration of the growth, magnitude and commercial position of this metropolis, and the firm adherence to the decentralizing theories of the State Constitution, which have at all times been manifested by our brethren of the agricultural and manufacturing districts.

The endless question, as to the Twenty-third-street Ferry, was again brought up on the motion of concurrence with the action of the Board of Aldermen, in compelling the Company to run as many boats as at Tenth-street Ferry.

The "previous question" was put, and upon vote was carried, which silenced several amendments.

Debate then arose as to what had been the previous question. Upon vote, the motion to concur (30 to 16) was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

Councilman WARNER moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Ferries.

Councilman OTTARSON seconded the motion.

It was subsequently agreed to lay the paper on the table.

The report of the Fire Department recommending the purchase, by the Chief Engineer, of a new engine for No. 31 Fire Company, was called up, and discussion proceeded.

Councilman BRADY wished the omission of the name of the Chief Engineer.

Councilman WARNER spoke warmly, protesting against Mr. Howard having any direction in the purchase. He wished the name of the Comptroller to be inserted instead of that of the Chief Engineer. Carried.

The adoption of the report and resolution as thus amended, was proposed, accepted and adopted.

A resolution was taken from the table and adopted, authorizing the Croton Aqueduct Department to proceed with paving the new Bowery, from Chatham-square to Franklin-square, with square blocks.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday, at 5 o'clock.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board met at a few minutes past 4 o'clock yesterday—Supervisor STEERS in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The bill of J. B. Ared, Clerk of the Board of Excise Commissioners, was read, and ordered to be referred to the Committee on County Officers.

The bill of the County Clerk, Richard B. Connolly, ($1,154 36,) having been read, Supervisor TUCKER hoped the bill would be referred to the Committee on County Officers. There was no affidavit attached to it, as was required by law, and he saw no reason why an exception from the general rule should be made.

The Board would not consent to this, and by a vote of 7 to 6 ordered the bill to be paid.

The bill of W. S. Pinckney, for services as clerk to Deputies for making assessments, was referred to the Committee on County Officers.

The petition of John Wolfe, administrator, &c., for remission of personal taxes, was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

The petition of Interpreters at the Police-Offices for extra pay, for services rendered on Sunday, was ordered to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police.

The bill of W. H. Arthur & Co., for stationery furnished the Supreme Court, was referred to the Committee on County Offices.

Supervisor WILSON presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the Clerks for extending the tax in the tax-books of the several Wards for the year 1857 at the rate of two cents per line.

Supervisor MCFERDON said the Legislature had diminished the salaries of members, and he wanted that the two cents a line should be paid.

Supervisor TUCKER said those who could not get along without getting other pay than their salaries had better resign.

Supervisor MCFERDON did not intend to resign, and desired the Supervisor from the Eighth to cast no insinuations upon him.

The resolution was finally adopted.

The report of the Auditing Committee organized under the Metropolitan Police bill, section 23, was read. The Committee had held a meeting at the Police Commissioners' office, at which James E. Steers, David Lindsey, Samuel Barton, Azariah C. Flagg and William B. Sarvis were present. The annexed estimate of the Commissioners of the amounts necessary for the support of the Metropolitan Police force for the ensuing year was considered and the following estimate made:

General expenses, fuel, light, pay of Commissioners, Treasurer, General Superintendent and contingencies, $66,400.

The basis of distribution of the general expenses was fixed upon the valuation of the taxable property and the several Counties within the Metropolitan District, as ordered in the year 1856, viz:

	Valuation.	Amount of Tax.
New-York County.....	$511,740,491	$59,473 60
Kings County..........	101,809,083	4,067 13
Westchester County...	37,583,033	1,508 95
Richmond County......	8,879,981	356 32

The appointment of taxes to be levied in the County of New-York for the purpose of defraying the expenses of Police within said County is $868,070.

The report was referred to the Committee on annual taxes.

A motion to pass the bill raising the salaries of Judges of the District Courts, in spite of the Mayor's *veto*, was lost—10 votes in favor, 2 against it.

The Board adjourned to Monday afternoon at 4 P. M.

Mr. Sickles and the Devlin Suit.

LETTER FROM JAMES T. BRADY.

Monday, Sept. 7, 1857.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq.,

My Dear Sir: I think it devolves upon the associates of Mr. SICKLES in the Devlin controversy, publicly to disapprove the unjust imputations on his fidelity as counsel in that matter. The accurate and full reports in the *Herald* show that Mr. SICKLES has displayed superior ability in advocating not only the rights of the City, but those of Mr. DEVLIN, since the first invasion of those rights attempted before Mr. Justice PEABODY.

It is gratifying to know that in the conduct of the various proceedings incident to the Street Commissioner strife, Mr. O'CONOR, Mr. SICKLES, you and I have acted with cheerful and unvarying unanimity. And it is proper to say that Mr. SICKLES has not only been prompt in attending the conferences for which the controversy called, but has also shown the most zealous anxiety to contribute in every possible manner toward obtaining the complete and honorable success to which we believe that our clients are entitled.

Yours very truly, JAMES T. BRADY.

LETTER FROM MR. BUSTEED.

No. 237 BROADWAY, Sept. 7, 1857. }
5 o'clock P. M. }

Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, *Esq.*,

My Dear Sir: On my return to my office this afternoon, I found the accompanying note from JAMES T. BRADY, Esq.

I hasten to send it to you, as it comes opportunely in vindication (if that be needed) of your action, as one of the Council representing the City in the matter alluded to. I need scarcely say, I fully concur in the sentiments so aptly expressed by Mr. BRADY; and although I cannot see him this evening, I may confidently add that they are those of our esteemed senior associate, Mr. O'CONOR.

Faithfully yours,
RICHARD BUSTEED.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.

Probationers Discharged from the Illinois—Release of the Sail-Boat Party—That Doctor and the Gold-Headed Cane—Correction—Death of a California Lady—Heroic Self-Denial—No New Cases of Fever—Position of the Illinois.

Yesterday was a day of rejoicing among the imprisoned at Old Quarantine, not only to those restrained for a season as a precautionary measure against the spread of disease, but to those, also, who unluckily fell under the Doctor's displeasure for violating the Quarantine limits. With the discharge of the probationers from the *Illinois* there was also a general delivery, and mingled with the paeans of rejoicing among the passengers over their enlargement were also exclamations of gratitude from the delinquents towards the Doctor for his clemency in letting them out. About sunrise a steam-tug appeared at the Quarantine dock, and took off all the steerage passengers and conveyed them to the City; and about 10 o'clock other tugs took the *Oregon* in tow, with her cabin passengers on board, and by noon they were all safely landed in the City. They had honorably served out their term of confinement for the public good, and in obedience to the law in their case made and provided, and had a perfect right to be glad to get once more on *terra firma*.

In the afternoon, some friends of the young men who were captured in the sail-boat called upon the Health Officer, and petitioned for their release from confinement. The plea set up in their behalf was that they were not aware of the serious nature of the offence they were committing; that they had no intention to carry off any of the passengers, but came down merely to hold a friendly chat with their old comrades on board the steamer, with whom some of them had sailed on the steamer. With these explanations, which were confirmed by respectable persons who knew them, the young men were allowed to depart. They will not be caught in the same scrape again. They took charge of the sail-boat in which they had been captured, and departed, in tow of the *O. M. Pettit*, for the City.

ABOUT THAT CANE.

It seems, upon closer inquiry into the facts touching the escape of the persons from Quarantine, that there was more than one Doctor concerned in that hegira, and that Dr. CHARPENTIER, of Pennsylvania, obtained the credit for more gallantry than he was entitled to. The Doctor aforesaid did run away, with the rest, but it was the other Doctor who lost the cane, and suffered the disappointment in his negotiations with the truant nurse.

The last death which occurred was that of Mrs. SCHAFFER, who died about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. She was in delicate health when she sailed from California, where she left her husband and three children to visit her friends at the East, in hopes to recover her health. Mrs. S. was perfectly aware of the nature of her disease, and was conscious to the last. She steadfastly declined to see any of her friends, preferring to die alone rather than expose any of them to the danger which a visit to her sick bed would occasion. Her heroic self-denial, after traveling so far to meet her friends, and when they were at the gate imploring to be admitted to her room, deeply impressed every one who witnessed her last moments.

Over one hundred persons, constituting the crew of the *Illinois*, are still on board of her, but no new case of yellow fever had broken out among them up to a late hour yesterday afternoon. The order for the removal of the bedding, drapery, refuse material, and small Express packages, which was all her cargo, was given yesterday, and promptly carried out. The beds are stored in the Quarantine warehouse, and the refuse material will be consigned to the flames and the iron scow *Dr. Rockwell*, which has been most busily employed for three days, under the direction of Capt. DAVID MCLYMAN, in burning offensive materials from the newly-arrived ships. The whole force on board the steamer has been directed towards the cleansing of the vessel, and it is proposed on the part of the Steamship Company that after a thorough fumigation she may be permitted to leave her present exposed anchorage. This is rendered the more necessary as the vessel was leaking badly, caused by her injuries received on the reef, and because, should a heavy storm come on, and any accident happen to the pumps, she would be in danger of sinking. The handsome manner in which this Company have conformed to the requirements of quarantine, and their ready acquiescence in the plans of the Health Officer, will, no doubt, secure a favorable attention to their interests by the Board of Health.

Notwithstanding this sudden and extraordinary influx of disease, during the last few days, so perfectly have the vessel and cargo been isolated that not a solitary new case has arisen from that source so far as is known, either among the employees in the hospitals or among the inhabitants of the Island, fully proving, in the judgment of the Health Officer, that with proper precautions there is no danger of the spread of pestilential disease from hospitals, and that the source of danger, therefore, is the infected vessels and cargoes.

Two or three cases of small-pox were yesterday received into the Marine Hospital.

CITY TAXES.—The Tax books were delivered yesterday morning into the hands of the Receiver of Taxes, and receiving pay for Taxes commenced directly afterwards. The amount of money paid in yesterday was $67,000, of which $15,000 was paid by the Shoe and Leather Bank. This is a much smaller sum than has been received for years on the opening-day of Tax-paying. The fact is accounted for because most of the advertisements announced the opening day as on the 14th inst. The total amount of Taxes to be collected is $7,420,000. Upon the sums paid in previous to the 1st of November, seven per cent. is deducted. After the 1st of December, one per cent is added, and after the 1st of January, 4½ per cent. All taxes remaining unpaid at the expiration of twelve months are sent to the Clerk of Arrears. At the end of three years, property upon which the Taxes still are unpaid is sold at auction. It will be seen that a cogent reason exists for prompt payment of Taxes. Those who have no property fortunately have nothing to trouble themselves about in this particular.

The Late Accident on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

CORRECTED LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The Philadelphia papers of yesterday publish lengthened details of the late accident on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. It appears that the Express train which left Camden at 4½ o'clock proceeded at its usual speed until it reached about half way, and below White Horse Station, twelve miles from Philadelphia, when the passengers were startled by the signal of "down brakes," and the sudden and terrific crash caused by the collision of this train with the wood train coming up from some point between Atlantic City and that station. The locomotives of the two trains were completely demolished; the baggage car and tender of the Express train were broken up and driven two-thirds through the first passenger car. The wood car of the up train was piled one upon another, distributing the wood and portions of the wreck in every direction.

The scene at this time was a most frightful one, and a most intense excitement prevailed amongst the passengers.

Mr. Donnelly, the Conductor of the Express train, was mutilated and bruised in the most shocking manner. After the greatest difficulty, he was taken from the wreck, and attended to by Dr. Pitney of Camden, who was a passenger upon the train. The unfortunate man died, however, in an half hour afterwards. He was conscious to the last, but the only words he was heard to utter, was to ask Mr. John A. Broadhead "who is blamed?"

The deceased was about 26 years of age—had been for many years a conductor on the road, and was a most worthy and estimable man. He was accompanied by his wife and little child, who escaped without the slightest injury. The screams of anguish which she uttered upon being informed of her husband's death called forth torrents of tears from the passengers, who sympathised with her deeply in her great and sudden bereavement. The body of the unfortunate man was brought to Camden last evening, and taken in charge by his friends.

Mr. William A. Siner, a brass founder, residing near Fifth and Brown streets, was also fatally injured. At first it was supposed his injuries were not of a serious character. He was brought to Camden and placed upon the ferry boat, but died before it reached Vine-street wharf. His remains were conveyed to his residence.

Mr. ——, the fireman of the express train, was instantly killed. He was dreadfully bruised about the body, and *the flesh was entirely stripped from the bones of his left leg*. When his body was taken from the track, and placed upon a board, it presented a most shocking spectacle.

THE WOUNDED.

As far as we can ascertain, there were about eighteen persons injured. Mr. George Richards, the Ex-President of the road, was in the baggage car at the time of the collision. He was injured quite seriously internally, and considerably bruised about the head. He was taken to his residence in Clinton, above Tenth.

Mr. Richard B. Osborne, the engineer, and one of the builders of the road, was sitting with Mr. RICHARDS in the baggage-car. He was badly bruised, but no bones were broken, and his injuries are not considered of a serious character.

Mr. John H. Osbourne, the Ex-Superintendent of the road, was in the same car. His wounds were slight. His escape from instant death was truly miraculous.

The engineer of the up train, whose name we were unable to learn, escaped with a few bruises. He reversed his engine, and jumped off just in time to save his life.

The engineer of the Express train also jumped off, but he was somewhat scalded, and received a few slight bruises.

A son of Mr. Robert Frazer, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, was among those in the baggage-car. His injuries, it is feared, were of a serious character. He was brought to Camden and conveyed to his father's residence.

Mr. James Richards, a brother of the Ex-President, was also badly injured about the back and legs.

Mr. ——, a young man, doing business for Mr. Warne, at the North-west corner of Fourth and Spruce streets, had one of his arms broken, and such internal injuries that his attendant physician was doubtful of his recovery. He was taken to a hotel at Camden, where every attention it was possible to give was bestowed upon him.

Mr. —— Glenn was among those in the first passenger cars. He was considerably bruised.

Mr. Wm. S. Smith, formerly a member of Select Council, was slightly injured.

Mr. Wm. H. Bailey, Mr. E. B. Wolf, Mr. John Gordon, Mr. E. K. Massey, Mr. —— Maywood, and a lad, name unknown, all of Philadelphia, slightly injured.

Mr. John Broadhead, President of the Road, was upon the train, and made a narrow escape from injury. He informs us that the Express train was proceeding at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, and it was impossible to see the wood at any great distance ahead, as there was a curve intervening. He was unable to tell us who was to blame.

The Express train consisted of a locomotive, tender, baggage car, and three passenger cars. The passengers in the middle car hardly experienced the shock, while those in the rear were thrown into the utmost confusion, and the seats broken up. None of the passengers in this car were seriously injured.

The freight train had a passenger car attached to the rear containing about 15 persons. In fact they hardly felt the shock of the collision. The engineer was the only one upon the train who was injured.

The wood on the freight train and the fragments of the train caught fire, but were extinguished with trifling damage.

Among those upon the train, were the President, the ex-President, the ex-Engineer, the ex-Superintendent, the son of the Treasurer, an ex-Director, and the wife and child of the Conductor. Among those who escaped were our townsmen, Charles Ingersoll, Esq., J. M. Scott, Esq., and John Clayton.

As far as can be ascertained, there were 150 passengers on this train. Intelligence of the disaster was at once sent to Camden, and the excursion train which was to have gone down to Atlantic City last evening was not allowed to depart.

From the Bulletin of Last Evening.

LATEST FROM THE WOUNDED.

Mr. E. K. Massey, whose injuries are most serious, and who remains at Haddonfield, is, we are happy to learn, doing very well, and he desired to have the fact announced in the cars that came up this morning.

Mr. James Russell, Cashier of the Penn Township Bank, is at his residence, and we are glad to hear will be able to be out in a few days.

Mr. M. H. Bailey, who was badly injured, is much better. The fever has gone, and no apprehensions are felt in regard to his case.

Mr. George W. Richards, who is a good deal bruised about the head and face, as well as in the side, is also doing very well. He had no bones broken, as was reported yesterday.

Mr. Samuel P. Richards is also doing well.

Mr. R. B. Osborne, although very badly bruised, is recovering. Last night he was insensible. But today his head is clear and his case is not regarded as critical.

Mr. G. W. Lowe, who was severely injured, was doing quite well at the Hospital this morning. It was feared at first that amputation of one of his arms would be found necessary, but we are happy to state that it is not likely to be the case.

The track of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was perfectly clear this morning, so that passenger trains passed over it both ways. The engine of the Express train, the "Wave," has been raised from the road-side and run on to a sideling at White Horse. The "Monocacy" remains yet to be removed.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GENIN'S NEW STYLE OF SOFT HATS.

Again, with the opening of a new season, GENIN presents to the Fashionable and Business community an entirely new style of soft hat.

THE PARIS BEAVER FELT

excels in fineness of material, in shape, and in the exquisite taste displayed in its set, finish, and trimmings, any soft hat that has heretofore been imported from France, or got up in this country.

The manufacture of soft hats has, of late years, become a vast business interest, both here and in Europe, but it is fearlessly claimed that artistic skill has never yet produced a fabric of this kind comparable in beauty to the Paris Beaver Felt. The assortment of this superb novelty comprises three varieties of model, suitable for the young, the middle-aged, and the elderly, and several colors adapted to the Fall and Winter, as well as black for those who prefer it. As a hat for the road, for business men, for the morning lounge, or the evening promenade, in fact for all the purposes to which a soft hat is intended for the head of a gentleman can be adapted, the Paris Beaver Felt is far in advance of any article of the same class produced this season. Merchants supplied by the case or dozen. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's.

BULLETIN.
REGULAR NEW-YORK TRADE SALE.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers, commences THIS (Tuesday) MORNING.

This day's sale embraces the valuable invoices of Mason Brothers, E. C. & J. Biddle, Crocker & Brewster, Durrie & Peck, Sheldon, Blakeman & Co., J. B. Lippincott & Co., J. C. Riker, and others.

ATTENTION!
Wonderful Bargains, English Carpets.
Velvets, 9s.; Brussels, 6s., 7s., 8s.
50,000 yards beautiful Ingrains from auction.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—EXTRACT from a letter from New-Orleans to T. T. TWITTY, Agent for Herring's Patent Champion Safe:

The day after you left we had quite a large fire here. One of the stores destroyed was occupied by Messrs. Elliott & Co. The Herring's Patent Safe which they bought was in the fire several hours, and when opened the books and papers were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. They are well satisfied with it and will want another when they start again. I have let them have our back office until their store is rebuilt, which will be about the 1st of September. Yours, THOMAS TWITTY.

New-Orleans, Aug., 1857.

S. C. HERRING & Co., manufacturers, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

FINE CUTLERY.—THE UNDERSIGNED CALL the attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare specimens ever imported. J. & S. SAUNDERS', Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

GEO. SAUNDERS' METALIC TABLET STROP the oldest and most approved article in use, having been before the public for the last 20 years. The genuine can be obtained of J. & S. SAUNDERS', Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.—TO HOUSE-KEEPERS, [illegible] H. W. HYDE, Wholesale Agent, No. 10 Chambers-st.

WATSON'S $10 SEWING MACHINES.—ANOTHER INJUNCTION AGAINST THEM.—On the 3d day of August instant, the United States Circuit Court for the southern district of New-York granted an injunction in a suit prosecuted by I. M. Singer & Co. against Watson, Wooster & Co. This injunction absolutely prohibits the defendants and their agents from making, using, selling, or advertising for sale the Watson $10 Machine. Newspaper publishers will please take notice of this injunction, and not assist in violating it. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF CURTAIN MATERIALS.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have in stock a complete assortment of Window Shades of their own manufacture, which are offered at very low prices. K. & F. manufacture under a patent, and the [illegible] they offer will be appreciated upon examination. Also, Brocatelle, Lace and Muslin Curtains, English and German Damasks, Cornices, &c., at close prices. No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO want a sewing machine of unrivaled utility, one that will sew the lightest and the heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever, a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it no where except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skilfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS, curtain goods, &c., selling off at less than cost of YOUNG & JAYNE'S store, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. The entire stock to be closed out immediately, at *great bargains, for cash*. 5 years' lease of store for sale.

HILL, INIMITABLE CUTTER OF HAIR AND whiskers in every conceivable style. Hair Dye 5s. a box. Black or brown Dentifrice for cleansing the teeth and purifying the breath, at No. 1 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

LAMBERSON—BARTOW.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Sept. 6, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. W. A. Muhlenburg, Mr. WM. A. M. LAMBERSON, of Flushing, L. I., to Miss SUSAN E. BARTOW, of this City.

Flushing papers please copy.

COHEN—SEIXAS.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 6, by Rev. Dr. Adler, Dr. COHEN to Miss GRACE, daughter of the late Moses Seixas, of Newport, R. I.

PINTSCH—HART.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, by Rev. Mr. Lucas, in the Allen-st. Church, HERMAN PINTSCH to SARAH J. HART, all of this City.

LOVERIDGE—BREWORTH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 7, by Rev. Charles C. Pise, D. D., FERDINAND C. LOVERIDGE, of New-York, to ISABELLE BREWORTH, of Brooklyn.

AMERMAN—HUNT.—On Wednesday, Sept. 2, by Rev. John Knox, ALBERT AMERMAN, of this City, to ANNIE E., daughter of the late Eden Hunt, of Westchester Co., N. Y.

BACKUS—DICKENS.—On Sunday, Aug. 30, at the residence of the bride's great grandfather, amid the roar of cannon, Mr. GEORGE W. BACKUS, of California, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of P. Dickens, Esq., of East Moriches, New-York State.

HACKETT—BELL.—At Bellport on Monday, Sept. 7, at the residence of Capt. Orlando Bennett, MYCHEL-BURNE HACKETT, of this City, to Miss LOUISE E. BELL, of the former place.

DIED.

DUNN.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 6, after a lingering illness, JOSIAH F. DUNN, an exempt member of the New-York Fire Department, aged 45 years, 1 month and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) from his late residence, No. 143 West 16th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Woodbridge for interment.

BOWYER.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 7, ADELAIDE FLORENCE, youngest daughter of Michael H. and the late Charlotte Ann Bowyer, aged 5 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 15 Greenwich-av. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

OAKESMITH.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Sept. 6, BUCHANAN, only child of Appleton and Isette Oakesmith, aged 11 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from No. 45 Stuyvesant st. this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SWEENEY.—In this City, on Monday morning, Sept. 7, at his residence, No. 133 Mulberry st., HUGH SWEENEY, M. D., in the 54th year of his age.

The funeral service will take place at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Wednesday, Sept. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PRATT.—At Squantum, Quincy, Mass., on Saturday, Sept. 5, LYDIA, wife of John E. Pratt, of New-York, aged 40 years.

His friends, and those of his son-in-law, Mr. James L. Stewart, also the members of Knickerbocker Lodge of I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock, on Wednesday, 9th inst., from No. [illegible] ry st., without further invitation.

HUBBARD.—In Middletown, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 29, PASCAL E. HUBBARD, aged 60 years.

WILKES.—At St. Catharine's Mills, near Charlotte, N. C., on Tuesday, Sept. 1, ISABELLA, only daughter of Jno. and Jeanie E. Wilkes, aged 11 months.

GLAUBENSKLEE.—At Bouillonghouse Prairie, Ill., on Friday, Aug. 28, of inflammation of the lungs, THOMAS, infant son of Henry and Sara Glaubensklee.

STUB'S AND OTHER SUPERIOR MANUFACTURES, Lancashire and Sheffield files, Dixon's black-lead crucibles, brass and iron [illegible], cap screws, pattern letters, from 3-16 to 3 inches, adapted to all descriptions of casting. Stub's plyers and nippers, small bench vises, emery cloth and emery paper, materials for locksmiths and bell-hangers, brass and iron gimlet-pointed screws of all sizes, &c., &c., &c. MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, importers and dealers in building hardware, &c., No. 40 John-st., corner Dutch, N. Y.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
secured by the celebrated
LA BELLE LOCK.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

FRENCH MECHANICAL LAMPS.
New styles. Just received a large invoice. Also, fixtures for
LIBRARY, BILLIARD AND DINING ROOMS,
CANDLESTICKS, CANDELABRAS, CLOCKS.
Pure WHITE RAPE SEED OIL for sale by
E. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

EDWARD J. WAREHAM, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
LARGE SALE OF
HATS AND HATTERS' GOODS,
TRIMMINGS AND MATERIALS,
BY
VAN WYCK, TOWNSEND & WARREN,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 10, 1857,
at 10 o'clock,
at Store No. 103 Water st.,
ON SIX MONTHS' CREDIT.
The entire stock of
Messrs. J. H. PRENTICE & CO.,
comprising the most extensive and varied assortment of HATS and HATTERS' GOODS generally, the whole of which will be
SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.
N. B.—The attention of the entire Trade is solicited to the above Sale.
New-York, Sept. 3, 1857.

MADAME LE VERT'S BOOK.
SOUVENIRS OF TRAVEL,
BY
MADAME OCTAVIA WALTON LE VERT.
2 vols., 12mo, cloth, $2.
Just published and for sale
by
S. H. GOETZEL & CO.,
New-York, No. 117 Fulton-st.,
Mobile, No. 33 Dauphin-st.,
and by all the Booksellers.

WIRE WINDOW-SHADES, OFFICE SIGNS, &c.
Manufactured to order of any size, and elegantly painted with any landscape, letters, or other device required upon them.
They obstruct the view from, and admit the view to the street; they also admit the light and air, and keep out insects. By LEE & CO.,
No. 369 Bleecker-st.

FRUITS OF MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.
Felon cured—hand expected to be amputated—mortification commenced—attending physician consents to have the magnetic salve tried—speedily cured. Mrs. Isabella Moore, husband at Vincent Dill's stereotype foundry, over Sun Building, cured by Dr. SMITH'S Magnetic Salve, No. 77 Canal-st., near Church-st.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The preparations at the Crystal Palace are now completed. Exhibitors wishing prominent positions should have their goods located at once. The rule adopted by the managers, that no article entered after Tuesday, the 15th of September, can compete for the Premiums, will be strictly enforced.

SCROFULA, SALT-RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, in its most painful forms, &c. &c. HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain remedy for these, as well as all diseases of the blood; King's evil, ulcers, cancers, erysipelas, and the most virulent diseases of the skin, blood, are certain to yield to its purifying and health-giving influence. Certificates of more than a thousand cures, in this City alone, can be seen at the principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents a bottle.

$4.—PURE COAL.—$5.—RED ASH COAL. Broad and Locust Mountain Coal, of the best quality, screened and free from slate, now delivering at $5 for furnace, range or stove sizes, and $4 nut size.
TRUSLOW BROTHERS,
No. 14 Wall, No. 285 East 14th, and
No. 230 Cherry sts., New-York,
and foot of South 7th and South 10th sts., Williamsburg.

PERMANENT CURES IN ALL AFFECTIONS of the throat and lungs are constantly being made by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Great as is its reputation, its works are greater. Many physicians speak of it in the highest terms. [illegible] SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, [illegible] I. BUTTS [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—NO. 7 WEST Fourteenth-street, corner of 6th-avenue, [illegible] on Monday, Sept. 7, with increased advantages for the education of youth. [illegible] Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or mercantile life.

Reference is made to the Faculty of Columbia College, the Chancellor and Professors of the New-York University, Rev. Drs. Alexander, Eigenbrodt, Forbes, Haight, [illegible] Rev. J. A. Spencer, Rev. Chas. K. Hubbs, (Jersey City;) Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Dr. E. H. Van Winkle, Dr. Abram Coles, (Newark;) Park Benjamin, Esq., Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., Wm. A. Booth, Esq., Jonathan S. Herrick, Esq., Robert Carter, Esq., Thomas N. Stanford, Esq., &c., &c.

[illegible]

Circulars containing the names of numerous patrons, besides the above, and full particulars as to discipline, terms, &c., may be had at the school, which all who have the sound education of their children at heart are invited to visit. G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. [illegible]—Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school [illegible] on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. [illegible] Applications may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT personally or by letter at the above address.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-square, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Young ladies, who expect to be regularly advanced with their classes, must be punctually present at the opening, and continue regularly to the end of the year. GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 [illegible], between Madison and 5th avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School hitherto under the charge of Prof. DRISLER will be conducted hereafter (united with his own) by E. P. JENKS, Esq., added in the English and Junior Departments by W. DRISLER, Esq., at No. 135 4th-av. H. DRISLER, No. 132 West 22d-st.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 10. Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Reopens Sept. 14, at No. 14 West [illegible]-st. [illegible] There are two departments, Junior and Senior, of 12 each—the Junior for boys under 12. Circulars at No. 14 West [illegible]-st., or at Messrs. CARTER'S and LOCKWOOD'S bookstores.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHLAND Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 129 Nassau-st. [illegible]

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. [illegible] Broadway, near 21st-st., JOHN GRANT, M. A., Principal, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. [illegible]. Able teachers will assist in the several departments. For circulars, &c., apply at the rooms as above.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, boarding and day school, classical and commercial, No. 40 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 14. Prospectus to be had. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen at No. 31 East 19th-st., Sept. 8. Mr. T. receives only such a number as he can teach himself in all the usual branches, and to their improvement he gives his whole time and exertions.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, BROOKLYN, No. 126 Willow-st.—The Fall Term commences on MONDAY, Sept. 7. D. POMEROY, Principal.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. [illegible] West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen [illegible], Sept. 15.

MISS FITZGERALD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 2 Lafayette-av., corner of Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE—No. [illegible] 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., will open after the Summer vacation, on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 8½ A. M.

MRS. COMEGY'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding-School for Young Ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MME. DOUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, September 15, at No. 279 4th-av., corner of 21st-st.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its 12th year on MONDAY, 7th Sept. Circulars to be obtained at the Institute. JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys will reopen Sept. 3. Age of admission under 12 years. Circulars at this office or of the Principal, Rev. [illegible] BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 205 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.—Mr. and the Misses AUBERT will open their English and French school on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MME. T. RICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. [illegible] West 22d-st., near 6th-av., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 10 Tompkins-place. This Institution will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7. For circulars or any information apply to A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

MRS. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, No. 1082 Broadway, (between 31st and 32d sts.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7.

PROF. E. H. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and commercial school, No. [illegible] Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISSES HERKER'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, will re-open on Monday, Sept. 14 at No. 10 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

J. B. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 357 4th av., one door above 19th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, No. 1 East 33d-st., first house from 5th-av.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

MISS SNOW'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened, Sept. 7, at No. 56 West 19th-st.

MRS. J. T. GOODLIFF'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 45 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MRS. WHEATON INFORMS HER FRIENDS and the public that her BOARDING and DAY School, No. 164 2d-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical Departments, reopens Sept. 7. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. MULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, (No. [illegible] West 31st-st.,) will be opened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

PARISIAN FRENCH—BY J. DE LAUNAY OF Paris, No. 664 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, evening for Gentlemen.

A CLERGYMAN, OF MUCH EXPERIENCE in teaching, will give instruction at his study, in a pleasant and convenient part of the City, to a few respectable youths, in any stage of preparation for College or for business. For further information and for admission apply [illegible] West 44th-st., near Broadway.

A CARD—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE a few pupils daily this week for class or private instruction in penmanship and book-keeping. Full success guaranteed to all. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

MR. AND MME. CHUCK'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY—No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st. Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the Fall term of their School will begin on the 15th of September [illegible].

MISS E. H. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant Square, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington Avenue, between 36th & 37th-sts. Term commences Sept. 14. [illegible] B. A. SMITH.

THE MISSES L. N. & M. R. GREEN—will reopen their school at No. 1 5th av., first door from Washington-square, on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS [illegible] WILL REOPEN HER [illegible] Ladies at No. [illegible] East 22d-st., on Tuesday, Sept. [illegible].

REV. S. B. DAVIS' CLASSICAL ENGLISH and French School, Madison-avenue, corner 30th-st., will reopen Sept. 7th. (Residence No. 67 Madison-av.)

MRS. J. E. DAVIS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH [illegible] will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. [illegible].

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will re-open [illegible] Sept. 15, at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

INSTRUCTION.

F. M. W. REDFIELD'S (formerly BERNARD & REDFIELD'S,) FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 120 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place. The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school or of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 559 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROHR Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 23 West 32d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; ROE'S, No. 657 Broadway; SEGER'S, No. 826 Broadway; or, after the 1st of September, at the residence of the Principal, No. 278 East 10th-st. The number of pupils is limited, and Mr. L. will continue to be aided by his well-known and thorough assistants Messrs. DE L'OUEST, NELSON, GUILLAUDEU and COE. A Gymnasium is attached to the School.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.—The Fall term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. Applications for admission may be made to A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., Principal; to Prof. EATON, No. 125 Joralemon-st., or to either of the subscribers.

A. B. BAYLIS, J. SULLIVAN THORNE, CYRUS P. SMITH, } Com. on Instruction.

Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. EATON, adjoining the Institute.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address C. V. SPEAR, J. R. BOYD, } Principals.

Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. R. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school-rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN, and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.; of R. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st.; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 50 Wall-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

BOYS SCHOOL, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B. (late of Yale College,) Principals. Location the healthiest in the Union. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior and terms moderate. For information address the Principals. P. S.—Pupils provided with an escort to and from Litchfield if desired.

COUDERT LYCEUM.—UNDER THE DIRECTION of Prof. F. E. MAURICE, graduate of the University of France, No. 95 St. Mark's Place, New York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars with references can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at the office of Messrs. COUDERT, BROTHERS, Nos. 39 and 41 Ann-st.

MR. E. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be opened for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIVATE French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—NO. 869 BROADWAY, 2d floor. The classical, French and English school of the subscriber reopens on Monday, Sept. 7. Only a limited and select number of pupils is received, to whom a thorough and efficient education is imparted. For circulars and particulars apply to, or address, as above. E. R. WIGGINS, A. M.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 873 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

L. A. BENJAMIN'S PIANO, VIOLIN AND Flute Classes are now open at his rooms, No. 286 Bowery, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, (Day and Evening,) and at No. 27 6th-av., MONDAY and THURSDAY. Piano classes $6, 24 lessons; Violin classes, $1 50 per quarter. Boys Violin, SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock, No. 286 Bowery; at 3 o'clock, No. 27 6th-av. New classes this week.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.—Next session will begin Nov. 4, 1857. For Catalogues apply at the office of the New-York Musical World, No. 379 Broadway, or to RIPLEY & CO.'S, No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York. C. G. HAZELTINE, J. A. FOWLER, } Principals.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASALLE'S French Day and Boarding School Macdougal-st., corner 8th-st., near 5th-av. Classical and commercial studies. English branches taught by two Englishmen. No extra charges for modern languages. Gymnasium attached. Reopened.

MR. BOLTON'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies at Tarrytown, N. Y., will be opened on THURSDAY, Oct. 1. Circulars can be obtained at Mr. T. N. STANFORD'S bookstore, No. 637 Broadway, or at ROBT. CARTER & BROTHERS', No. 530 Broadway.

A CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School will be opened by JOHN GOSMAN, A. M., on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 60 West 33d-st. Pupils prepared for college or business. Instruction thorough and systematic. Circulars and full information at the rooms. References—Rev. Drs. McElroy, Phillips, Knox, Prof. Hackley and others.

LINNÆAN HILL SEMINARY, FLUSHING, L. I.—Will re-open Sept. 1. Circulars can be obtained of S. S. & WM. WOOD, Booksellers, No. 389 Broadway, or of MARY B. CHASE, Principal, Flushing, L. I. Refer to SAMUEL WILLETS, and JOSEPH WALKER, New-York; ISAAC PECK, Flushing, L. I.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL.—THIS old and popular Institution will re-open on the first Monday in September. For the admission of pupils apply at the Female Department, No. 472 Broadway, and at the Male Department, No. 32 Crosby-st. THOMAS JEREMIAH, Chairman of the School Committee.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 15. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

REV. H. DANA WARD'S INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, No. 38 West 15th-st., commences, Sept. 16, a new systematic and highly approved course of instruction. Programmes at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, RANDOLPH'S, and the Institute.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their School to No. 324 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

FRENCH INSTITUTE—MADAME BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 122 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d-sts., will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Aug. 20.

MURRAY HALL—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, French and English, No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New York. Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. The fifth session will commence Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

MRS. OGILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

MRS. BROWN WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 Varick-st., Hudson-square (St. John's Park), MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES TAYLOR WILL REOPEN their school for Young Ladies, No. 109 Waverley-place, two doors west from Washington-square, on Monday, Sept. 7.

MISS SPAULDING'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabethtown, N. J., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained at Appleton's, No. 346 Broadway.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—In addition, Salt-water Bathing and horseback riding. A catalogue may be had of the Principal. Box, Boston, Mass.

THE MISSES HENDERSON'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7, at No. 69 West 24th-st.

MRS. DIETZ RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that her school will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 33 East 20th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL FOR FEMALES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The exercises of this School will be resumed on the first MONDAY in September, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. This School is free to all who design, "in good faith to pursue the profession of a teacher in the Common Schools of the City of New-York." All such are therefore invited to embrace the superior advantages which it affords, for an education adapted to this end.

SUSAN WRIGHT, Principal.
JOHN DAVENPORT,
WM. E. HAGER, Jr.,
JOHN R. LYDECKER,
AARON B. ROLLINS,
JONATHAN L. SCOFIELD,
WALTER ROCHE,
Executive Committee on Normal Schools.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO.—The annual course of lectures in this institution, commences on the first Wednesday in November (4th) and continues sixteen weeks. The dissecting rooms will be opened on the second Wednesday in October. Clinical lectures at the Buffalo Hospital throughout the entire term, by Professors Hamilton and Flint. Fees—Including Matriculation and Hospital ticket, $75. Demonstrator's ticket, $5. Graduation fee, $20. For further information or circulars, address THOMAS F. ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, July, 1857. Dean of the Faculty.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., to prepare students practically for Fall or Winter business. Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will receive a few more pupils this day and evening for cheap private lessons. One $10 seat for book-keeping vacant. Commutation for a full commercial course, $25. Two vacant seats.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—MONSIEUR AND MADAME DUBOS have reopened their morning and afternoon classes for ladies. Gentlemen's Evening Classes by M. DUBOS. Private lessons. Schools attended to. No connection whatever with any other teacher. No. 1½ Clinton-place.

FRIENDS' INSTITUTE, NOS. 70 AND 72 ELIZABETH-ST.—Both Male and Female Departments are now in session. For admission apply to the principals, JOSIAH D. CHASE and PATIENCE SMITH, at the Institute, or the following Trustees: R. R. WILLETS, No. 303 Pearl-st.; JACOB CAPRON, No. 1,034 Broadway; BENJ. HICKS, No. 137 East 14th-st.

MISS STARKWEATHER'S SCHOOL.—NO. 21 Pike-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Her circulars can be obtained at her house, also at the bookstore of Messrs. RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

TO PARENTS.—THOSE WISHING TO PLACE their sons at a good boarding school in the country this Fall, can obtain circulars and information by calling upon A. W. BRADFORD, Esq., Surrogate's office, or upon Dr. HAWKS, Calvary Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 125 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 15.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AN Englishman, to teach English, mathematics, &c.; a lady to go to Tennessee, to teach music, French and drawing; (a German lady, to teach music, French and German—salary $300 and board;) a lady to act as governess in a private family; also a lady to teach the harp, drawing and painting. Many teachers wanted for every section. SMITH & BOYD, American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A CLASSICAL AND an English instructor for a Boys' Boarding School in the country. None but the most thorough and experienced need apply. A note containing address, references, age, salary expected, &c., can be directed BOARDING SCHOOL, care of J. L. DAVIS, Esq., Franklin House, cor. Chambers and West Broadway. Apply for one week.

MISS E. NEYRAGUET, GRADUATE OF the University of France and Academy of Paris, who has for several years taught successfully in one of the best schools in New-York, offers her services to schools and families in the city and vicinity, for the thorough teaching of the French language in all its branches. Apply at No. 1028 Broadway, corner of Twenty-eighth-st., after three o'clock.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN JUST ARRIVED from Paris, member of the Université Française, and furnished with the highest testimonials of character and ability, desires to find a situation in some institution where the teaching of languages and mathematics would afford him a comfortable livelihood. Address H. F. J., at this office.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING school, a Protestant French lady, qualified to teach music, drawing and painting. Also, a graduate of South Hadley, to teach Latin and Mathematics. Address S. A. J., Box No. 3,298 New-York Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY WISHES FOR A SITUATION in a private family as governess. She teaches English, French, music and drawing. The country or South is preferred. Address Miss G. H., No. 19 Hudson-place, 34th-st.

A PROFESSOR OF CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH Literature, proffers his services to schools and private families. References of the highest order. Address S. J. A., Office of this paper.

TEACHER WANTED—AS ASSISTANT, IN A charity institution in this City; efficient in discipline, of experience, and of earnest piety. Address F. G. H., Times Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn. Classes will commence First Week in October, or immediately after Mr. DODWORTH'S return from Europe.

Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils by which the exercise of Dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses in the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has so long been restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka, Schottisch and a few other dances all this would be remedied, and they would at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner and in such dances, in addition to the fashionable ones, as would add grace to the figure, walk and every movement, then something would be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the Minuet de la Cour, and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and, during his present tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, it will be his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best methods of accomplishing these desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to gain such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and, in fact, have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

DANCING.—BROOKES' ACADEMY, No. 361 Broome-st., will open for the season THIS DAY, Sept. 8. Ladies' class from 3 till 6 P. M. Gentlemen's class from 7½ till 10½. Children meet on Wednesday. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Flour and Feed Store, in a central location, now doing a good business. Horse, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stable for fifteen horses. Rent moderate. Lease ten years. The present owner is about leaving the City. Call or address DAVID C. SEE, No. 10 3d-av.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.—THE UNDERSIGNED residing at, and about to leave for the above place, would be pleased to transact any business, as agent, or otherwise. The best New-York City references given. Address until 14th inst., GEO. H. HESS, care C. R. Christopher, No. 22 Spruce-st.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO LEASE, for 5 or more years, for his own family, a medium sized brown-stone or brick front, high basement house, with the latest improvements, in an unexceptionable location, say between 10th and 26th sts., and the 4th and 10th avs. Apply to C. BUTLER, No. 105 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL.—Terms easy.—The opening is a desirable one. For particulars, inquire personally or by note of DENTIST, No. 284 Spring-st., New-York. The institution offered has been in successful operation for many years.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASE, WITH fixtures, with or without stock of goods, of a tea store, doing a cash business of one hundred dollars per day and upwards, located in one of the best thoroughfares in the City. For particulars, inquire of JULIUS R. POMEROY, No. 25 William-st.

SHIP CHANDLERY AND SHIP STORES FOR SALE—The stock, lease and good will of the business of an old-established house; the present proprietor retiring from business; an excellent opportunity is offered to a party wishing to engage in the business. Apply at No. 18 South-st.

A PARTNER WANTED—WHO IS WILLING to invest $5,000 or $6,000 in a well-established merchant tailors, and fine clothing business. Address G. H., Times Office, stating where an interview can be had.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF FINE YOUNG MORGAN Bay horses, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, perfectly steady in single or double harness, suitable for family use, with great style and moderately fast; have been used by a gentleman who has gone to Europe. For particulars, apply to ALFRED FREEMAN, No. 365 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE HORSES AND carts, with good work. Address A. G. S., Broadway Post-Office.

ASTOR HOUSE.

During this busy season my friends will confer a favor if they will give notice by mail or telegraph of their intended visit, to enable me to provide for their comfort. C. H. STETSON.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York. Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 8:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
[illegible] P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only. JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M. $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 13, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M. RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide. Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch. CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$3 50	Nashua	$4 25	[illegible]
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	[illegible]
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	
Fitchburg	3 25		New-London or Norwich	1 00	1 00

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

SEPTEMBER, 1857.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, FAIR HAVEN, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEANPORT.
Tuesday, Sept. 8, 6½ A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 8, 10 A. M.
Wednesday, Sep. 9, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Sep. 9, 12 A. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

Equan Line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York:	Leave Red Bank:
Tuesday, Sept. 8, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 8, 5 P. M.
Wed'day, Sept. 9, 7 A. M.	Wed'ay, Sept. 9, 10½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 10, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 10, 11 A. M.

KERR'S Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. CHAS. DEERING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Fare between New-York and Boston.........$2 00
Fare to Newport.........1 50

W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf.

FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN AND SHREWSBURY, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON, EACH WAY.—The swift steamboat MAZEPPA, Capt. CHAS. MONFORD, leaves New-York, from Murray-st., daily at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, at 2 o'clock P. M. Fare 25 Cents.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M., 3, 5¼ P. M. Peck-slip at 7, 9½ A. M., 1½, 4¼, 6¼ P. M. Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving in Albany in time for easy North and West.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, KANGAROO LINE. PACKET FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

Clipper ship WAVERLEY, CLARKE, Commander, will be the only ship leaving in August. Has elegant accommodations for first and second-cabin passengers. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 East River, or to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall st., or to GOODERE, ARKELL & ELLIOT, No. 165 Pearl st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 9th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with state-room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

LADIES' SHOES.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Ladies made fresh, and patented with the patent Comfort Heel Point, [illegible] [illegible] years. Apply at No. [illegible] Fulton-st., [illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.........$130
Second Cabin Passage.........75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.........$110
Second Cabin Passage.........60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 2.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 9.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 30.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ATLANTIC, O. ELDRIDGE, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others to be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The ADRIATIC will sail on the 26th of September.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.........$130 | Second Cabin.........$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Oct. 17.

FOR BREMEN DIRECT.—TO SAIL SEPT. 16.—Price of passage: 1st cabin, $90; 2d, $60; steerage, $35.—The first-class paddle-wheel steamship ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Commander, having been employed during the last fifteen months in the Collins United States Mail Line from New-York to Liverpool, where she has established her reputation as one of the safest and most comfortable of ocean steamers, will now be placed upon the route to Bremen. Her sailing days for the present season will be:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM BREMEN.	
WEDNESDAY	Sept. 16	SATURDAY	Oct. 17.
SATURDAY	Nov. 14	SATURDAY	Dec. 12.

This ship has water-tight compartments, which completely inclose the engines. Only a limited number of steerage passengers will be taken. For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st., or to DUNHAM & CO., 13 William-st., corner Beaver-st.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Aug. 1.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Sept. 5.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—(Staten Island Ferry.) Seven miles, for six cents. The Staten Island ferry-boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD leave every hour from the foot of Whitehall-st., (between the Battery and South Ferry,) from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M., and on Sundays every half-hour until 8 P. M., landing at Quarantine, Stapleton, and Vanderbilt's Landing. This sail on the Bay affords the finest view in the world.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE of the late Matthew J. Myers, in the healthy and flourishing city of Poughkeepsie. The premises, situated on Mansion and Hamilton sts., adjoining Mansion-park, consists of a spacious, well constructed and elegant dwelling-house, with all suitable and convenient out-buildings and appurtenances, and grounds containing between three and four acres, embracing a large and highly cultivated garden, (ornamental and vegetable,) an orchard of various kinds of fruit, with meadow and pasture land, through which runs the Fallkill Creek, an unfailing stream. Few situations can be found more tasteful, inviting or desirable.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 2½ miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyances waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st.; or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IN A VERY desirable situation, 12 miles from City Hall, on the ridge at the lower end of Westchester County. The house is large and substantial, with splendid view of Hudson and Harlem Rivers, Long Island, &c. Plenty of fruit and shade trees; 16½ acres of land, which can be divided to make several building sites. Access by two railroads nearly every hour. Price $22,000, on easy terms. J. C. SIDNEY, Rural Architect, Engineer and Surveyor, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FINE TWO story house, with attic and basement rooms, built in the best manner and in perfect order, with every convenience for a genteel family. Apply on the premises, Buena Vista-avenue, third house on the right, south of the depot, or to J. C. LUCE, No. 38 Pine-st., Great Western Insurance Company. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, SITUATED in the Hudson Highlands, nearly opposite West Point, with six acres of land. For full particulars apply to Dr. YOUNG, Astor House, entrance on Vesey-st.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

NOTICE.

SOLOMON & HART, No. 243 BROADWAY,

Announce their intention to REMOVE to their new store (now erecting) on or about the 1st of January, and have determined upon selling their

IMMENSE STOCK OF
SATIN DE LAINES, BROCATELLES,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES,
PAPER HANGINGS, &c.,
AT AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE.

In offering this INDUCEMENT, their stock will be found replete with every article in their line.

FAMILIES FURNISHING, OR IN WANT OF
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAINS,
MATERIALS FOR FURNITURE,
WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c.,

Are invited to avail themselves of an offer that may never occur again.

N. B.—S. & H. being PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS, purchasers can have their Curtains, &c., made up in the BEST STYLE, and after the NEWEST FRENCH DESIGNS, received by every steamer from their House in PARIS.

WINDOW SHADES MADE TO ANY DESIGN OR PATTERN.

Wholesale buyers will have an advantage in examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

CHEAP SEWING MACHINE.—PRATT'S Patent; price $[illegible], $[illegible] and $[illegible], at No. [illegible] Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. A. PRATT, Agent.

AUCTION SALES.

F. MARS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—[illegible] rosewood, costly French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, three suits of rich parlor furniture; rosewood piano-forte; [illegible] one of the most superb instruments ever made; [illegible] West 14th-st., near 6th-av. F. MARS will sell THIS DAY, Sept. 8, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superb rosewood piano-forte, elegant suite of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one do., in green and gold, costly rosewood and marquetry bookcase, carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three interior rosewood étagères, marble-tops with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in [illegible] satin and tapestry; rosewood mirror étagère [illegible] backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks; costly Sèvres and Dresden vases and other parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil paintings. Dining-room and chamber furniture—[illegible] extension tables, chairs, rich gold band decorated [illegible] coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut glass ware, pearl and ivory cutlery, cake baskets, castors, [illegible] with marble tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, [illegible] mirror, mahogany suits of furniture, [illegible] and mahogany spring-seat chairs, [illegible] oil-cloth, stair carpets, gas chandeliers, &c.

EUGENE W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Superior rosewood [illegible] oil paintings, statuary, &c. TO-MORROW (Wednesday) Sept. 9, commencing at 10 o'clock at house No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs. This sale is particularly worthy the attention of those in want of really good furniture, as it is first-class throughout, and comprises probably the most extensive and elegant variety that has been sold by auction this season, the house being magnificently furnished throughout; all of which will positively be sold without reserve, and must be removed immediately from the house.

Contents of the house consist in part of elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with the maker's unlimited warrantee; full suit of solid carved rosewood parlor furniture covered in satin, with slip covers made to order; marble top centre, sofa and pier tables, in splendid rosewood; étagères with plate backs, silk and lace curtains, over 600 yards velvet and other carpets, costly mantel and pier mirrors, with a beautiful collection of [illegible] statuary and unique parlor ornaments, a number of valuable oil paintings, in rich frames; French rosewood chairs and lounges, superb rosewood secretary bookcase, lady's secretary, music cabinet, rosewood wardrobes, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, all to match; elegant rosewood armoire, French mirror front, full suits furniture in velvet; 36 hair mattresses, shades, clocks, sofas, French and other chairs, magnificent oak extension table, China, silver ware, and rich cut glass of every description, marble-top buffet, &c., with a large variety of parlor, chamber and library furniture not enumerated. Sale positive, without regard to weather. Deposits required of purchasers.

HENRY LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, BRUSSELS CARPET, PLATED WARE, &c.—HENRY LEEDS & CO. will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, at residence No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., near 6th av., all the splendid solid carved rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in rich style satin brocatel; one very fine rosewood piano-forte, a very sweet-toned instrument; lace window-curtains and shades, large pier and mantel glasses, clocks, Dresden and French China vases, gilt-framed oil paintings, rosewood marble-top étagères, do. corner étagères, with mirror doors and backs; spring Voltaire chairs, English, Brussels, tapestry and three-ply carpets; mahogany sofas, [illegible] chairs and side tables; rosewood library bookcase, solid walnut extension table, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, walnut, mahogany and enameled cottage bedsteads; pure curled hair mattresses, &c., extra fine spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oval mirrors, mantel ornaments, toilet sets, &c.; also a general assortment of French China tea, dinner and breakfast ware; table cutlery, silver-plated ware, &c. Catalogues at sale. Careful carmen will be in attendance to pack or ship, if necessary. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

E. R. BANGS, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTH, MATTING, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.—BANGS & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, Sept. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. [illegible] [illegible] a very large assortment of second-hand furniture, consisting of three rosewood parlor suites covered in crimson and maroon, and green and gold satin brocatel, and crimson silk plush, rosewood étagères, oak and black walnut buffets, rosewood and mahogany bookcases and secretaries, corner and bookstands, easy, reception, rocking and other chairs, beds, mattresses, bedding, cutlery, crockery, velvet, tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and other carpets, oil-cloth, matting, bedsteads, tables, wardrobes, bureaus, chairs, &c., &c., together with an assortment of dining-room furniture. Also, an invoice of oil and syrup cans, tea and coffee caddies, suitable for grocers and tin dealers. Housekeepers and dealers will find this sale worthy of their attention. Also a large and choice assortment of new furniture, which will be sold to pay advances. Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—REFEREE'S SALE ON MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, of the estate of D. S. Mills, deceased.

NEW-YORK—Four lots northwest corner of 34th-st. and 11th-av., 77.5x100 feet deep.

BROOKLYN.—No. 121 North 4th-st., being a [illegible] front and 1.6 rear.

NEWTOWN.—The farm at Middle Village, [illegible] Williamsburg, and is lying on both sides of the [illegible] Jamaica, containing 101 acres. [illegible] Creek, containing 30 acres. Woodland near the [illegible] between the farm and Jamaica, containing [illegible] farm will be sold in parcels of 5 to 20 acres. On [illegible] one parcel are double two-story houses, [illegible] sheds, carriage and ice houses, and a [illegible] stalls for 100 cows. The parcels are mostly in [illegible] stone fence. The land is of best quality, and [illegible] gardeners. Title indisputable. For particulars apply to JESSE C. SMITH, Referee, No. 44 Wall-st., or CHAS. B. EAST, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 40 Wall-st.; and for maps to the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 8, 1857, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, on account of whom it may concern, 650 Shares of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Stock (par $100.) Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer—Office No. 300 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF COAL.—D. D. NASH will sell, by order of the assignee, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, at 10 A. M., at No. 63 West Washington-place, a quantity of Red Ash and other coal, consisting of grate, egg, range, stove and nut coal. Also, sheds, screens, shovels, horses, cart and harness and office furniture.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., in the store No. 175 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. A general assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut furniture, parlor suites in hair cloth, marble-top dress bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, [illegible] étagères, bookcases, sideboards, parlor and cane-seat chairs, mattresses, &c., &c. Also, 1 Doctor's wagon.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS. This magnificent instrument was introduced by THALBERG. At his "Matinees Musicales," is without a rival for the Church or the Drawing-room. A full assortment on hand, and open to the inspection of the public. BERNARD & FARREQUETTE, Jr., No. [illegible] Dey-st.

A MAGNIFICENT GRAND ACTION 7-octave rosewood Piano-Forte, finished in the most rich and magnificent manner; has four round corners, the back finished the same as the front, with massive serpentine and scalloped work all round the piano; rich carved legs, with bunches of grapes carved on them; and most beautiful tone, which can be tested; made by the owner by one of the most celebrated City makers, with two years' warranty, and been in use a short time; has no fault or blemish, equally brilliant, with rosewood, rich stool to match, in brocade satin. Price $[illegible]—cost $[illegible]. The cash customer will be made an object. Apply No. [illegible] 6th-av., near the Crystal Palace, for four days, from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. N. B.—Will be boxed if required, and is the best bargain to be found.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT. Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—The large and popular Waters' Catalogue will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second-hand pianos and melodeons, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' Piano and Music Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed to purchase; for sale on monthly payments.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into the instrument.

MELODEONS FOR RENT.—RENT ALLOWED ON PURCHASE.—S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated sub-bass organ melodeons, double-bank and double-reed melodeons, and those of every style, for sale or rent. Liberal terms to the trade. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 89 Walker-st., Sole Agent.

PIANO-FORTES.—V. F. HARRISON HAVING removed his wareroom and manufactory to No. [illegible] Canal-st., corner of Wooster, offers a splendid assortment of Pianos, 7 and 7½ octaves, with all the modern improvements, at the lowest manufacturer's prices. Pianos to let.

L. A. BENJAMIN OFFERS A LARGE stock of new and second-hand piano-fortes, for sale, or to let, at extremely low prices, all fully warranted, at his new warerooms, No. 286 Bowery. Pianos to let for $5, $6, and $8 per month, good as new. N. B.—Open day and evening.

A MAGNIFICENT GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave rosewood piano, made by a celebrated maker, and warranted, cost $[illegible], been used a few months, will be sold for $[illegible], the owner going to Europe. Can be seen No. [illegible] [illegible]-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANOS.—FOUR BEAUTIFUL SEVEN-OCTAVE superior toned piano fortes, one with carved legs and mouldings, made of good material, and warranted in every respect, will be sold low. DAVID SMITH, No. [illegible] 6th av.

STEPHEN H. GRISWOLD HAS REMOVED to No. 17 Broadway, where he will carry on the sale of [illegible] and silver [illegible] [illegible]

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....81,246 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. T. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
G. T. HAWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Notes of late Bank of America....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$12,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,124,079 46
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,144,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$5,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,751,391 71
Average amount of Specie....409,344 64
Average amount of Circulation....604,1[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....2,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....67,444 97
Average amount of Circulation....175,311 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of September, 1857.
JAS. L. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....69,414 17
Average amount of Circulation....249,346 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,179,810 83
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....19,156 97
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,568,262 57
Average amount of Specie....106,169 45
Average amount of Circulation....126,136 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,009,582 06
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, JR., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....14,094 75
Average amount of Circulation....126,395 00
Average amount of Deposits....282,805 66
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,504,278 00
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,107,574 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,690,453 69
Average amount of Specie....246,713 85
Average amount of Circulation....15,936 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,415,886 02
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
A. M. BACHMANN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$5,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....2,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,112,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
ANDREW KOEHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....107,77[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....124,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,301,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$791,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....43,012 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....112,731 00
Average amount of Deposits....574,460 66
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....560,451 44
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant-Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant-Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JNO. C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....113,000 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. HAMPTON, Assistant Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. H. HAMPTON, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
G. T. HAWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....1,544 00
Average amount of Circulation....99,917 00
Average amount of Deposits....138,587 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$791,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....1[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....227,155 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....2,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$666,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....34,995 31
Average amount of Circulation....95,147 00
Average amount of Deposits....546,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, T. WILLIAMS, JR., President of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOMAS WILLIAMS, JR., President.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,631,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$5,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....350,172 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....3,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....49,914 87
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JOHN M. DAVIS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$8,771,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie*....1,165,[illegible]
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank....307,264 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
* Under this head are included coin, bullion, and Clearing House certificates.
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BARNES, President of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BARNES, President.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....215,944 00
Average amount of Deposits....4,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,344,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....115,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
J. VAN NAME, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,012,924 99
Average amount of Specie....305,755 98
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank....167,193 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,109,744 82
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....16,449 00
Average amount of Circulation....94,091 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$451,920 79
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....115,909 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
C. S. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....12,135 48
Average amount of Circulation....124,156 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,020,622 97
Average amount of Specie....99,245 97
Average amount of Circulation....125,347 00
Average amount of Deposits....755,006 90
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,617,401 82
Average amount of Specie....96,900 64
Average amount of Circulation....182,194 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,395,683 80
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$656,427 02
Average amount of Specie....35,799 24
Average amount of Circulation....128,244 50
Average amount of Deposits....344,290 88
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$973,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....63,688 17
Average amount of Circulation....117,550 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,467,000 17
Average amount of Specie....300,429 31
Average amount of Circulation....190,615 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,449,343 51
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$644,141 12
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....127,682 00
Average amount of Deposits....439,027 47
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....100,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....49,651 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....114,033 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,447,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....272,410 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....2,037,711 24
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 5 1857.—AT A meeting of the holders of the floating debt of the Great Western Railroad Company, (Illinois,) held at the office of the Company, on the 1st inst., Messrs. GOVERNEUR MORRIS and M. K. JESSUP were appointed a committee to confer with a committee to be appointed on the part of the Bondholders, for the purpose of arriving at some plan to relieve the road from its embarrassments.

At a meeting of Bondholders, held this day, at which a large portion of the bonds were represented, a committee was appointed consisting of E. T. H. GIBSON, EDWARD BEMENT and J. N. A. GRISWOLD.

All holders of the First and Second Bonds of the road, and all holders of the Floating Debt, are requested to send in their names, the number of bonds and amount of claims, to E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, that all may be notified of the next meeting of Bondholders.

GOVERNEUR MORRIS,
MORRIS K. JESSUP,
EDWARD BEMENT,
E. T. H. GIBSON,
J. N. A. GRISWOLD,
Committee.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz: 89, 104, 110, 122, 157, 164, 175, 181, 203, 233, 268, 272, 281, 285, 313, 337, 391, 430, 450, 484, 480, 491, (495, 504,) 1,209, 1,305, 1,309, 1,315, 1,351, 1,369, 1,375—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and 513, 561, 568, 573, 608, 615, 620, 662, 745, 773, 776, 824, 837, 831, 849, 874, 890, 920, 950, 971, 1,002, 1,071, 1,080, 1,087, 1,105, 1,111, 1,112, 1,115, 1,140, 1,147, 1,148, 1,151, 1,191, 1,196, 1,216, 1,218, 1,224, 1,249—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER,
J. M. FORBES,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN,
Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, August 21, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, the transfer books of the Stock will be closed from the 11th day of September next, at 3 o'clock P. M., until the morning of the 26th of September, at 10 o'clock, preparatory to an election of Directors.
GEORGE H. FORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 482 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARINERS SAVINGS INSTITUTION 3d av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	R. J. Dennell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. R. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
R. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	R. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler,

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 58 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
Charles E. Swords,	Silas Bronson,	A. E. Eno,
John Compton,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
John Watson,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Small,
Samuel Willets,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Alfred Willis,	Sylv's L. H. Ward
J. H. Ransom,	J. S. Boyd,	A. Y. del Valle,
U. J. Smith,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alva R. Laing,
Robert M. Bruce,	E. Townsend,	J. H. Holcomb,
Cor's W. Lawrence,	John Penfold,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

COAL.

FAMILY COAL.—OUR LACKAWANNA COAL Yards at the foot of Hubert-st., North River, corner of 14th-st. and 9th-av., corner Gouverneur-st. and Front-st., East River, and in Brooklyn No. 27 Atlantic-st., are now supplying families with their justly celebrated Lackawanna Coal, of all sizes, at $5 per ton delivered. Punctual attention given to all orders left there, or at our office No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. Weight guaranteed.
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.

COAL—COAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED IS SELLING his best Gray-ash Coal, double screened, prepared for and sent direct to him from the mines, the gross ton, 2,240 lbs., for $5 50 per ton, delivered to any part of Brooklyn free of cartage. Gentlemen who have not tried this Coal can call at my store, No. 58 Sands-st., where they can see a list of the names of gentlemen who have burned the Coal for the last three or four years, and are satisfied that they save at least $1 per ton. Try it.
ALEX. CAMPBELL, No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $45 to $100.

Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $250.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufactory prices.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. F. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root combined and concentrated in all their strength and efficacy; accordingly we find it resorted to in cases of scrofula, liver complaint, salt-rheum, dyspepsia and general debility, with unprecedented success, as it speedily purifies the blood, restores to the stomach its tone and imbues with healthful impulses the entire organization.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, druggists, No. 100 Fulton st., New-York. Sold by druggists generally.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU:
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu" for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU
For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, langor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measure, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York; and at all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S, take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c. &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

The nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

To be had also of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, N.Y.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, primary and constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 32 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.
WM. WATSON, M.D.
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES FOR THE TREATment of all diseases and abuses of the sexual and urinary system, stricture debility, gleet, nervous and seminal weakness, piles, gravel, dyspepsia, and all chronic and constitutional diseases. Recent cases of disease quickly and radically cured. Hours till 1, and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted. No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. "DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL TREATISE," price $1, is sold at No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 30 Beekman-st., and by the Author, No. 784 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., or mailed securely enveloped and post-paid, by addressing Box 389 Post-Office.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the *ne plus ultra* of venereal medicines, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. W. offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety, and cheapness. Those who doubt, he will cure without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD, you may, in a few days, feel "that Richard is himself again." Price $1. Office No. 289 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES.—CHRONIC AND constitutional disease, especially of the genito-urinary system, as stricture, seminal weakness, piles, syphilis, gravel, &c., &c., in every stage, radically cured. Recent disease promptly cured. No. 784 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Hours 9 till 1, and after 6 o'clock.

TAKE DR. FINLEY'S PILLS FOR DIARRHŒA AND SICK HEADACHE. Sold at all druggists.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXisting between the subscribers under the firm of PETER ROBERTS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the debts due and to become due to the firm will be settled and collected by PETER ROBERTS alone, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
PETER ROBERTS.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1857. H. T. CROSBY.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER.
Free from Poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.
Principal Depot, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York. Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

FOR SALE.—THE STEAMER TROY, AS SHE now lies at the foot of 12th-st., East River. She is 784 tons, 280 feet long, 28 feet beam, and 9 feet hold, with two Lighthall beam engines 42 inch cylinder and 9 feet stroke. In fair order, and will require but little repairs for running. Inquire at No. 221 South-st.

WM. DE LAMANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 623 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, encaustic and house painting; also, graining, paper-hanging, &c. The most difficult articles are executed, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in the best style of excellence which combined talent can only accomplish.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FRANCIS M. DREXEL, FRANCIS A. DREXEL, ANTHONY J. DREXEL and JOSEPH W. DREXEL against JAMES L. LYELL.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 36 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and fifty-seven dollars and thirty-five cents, with interest from the 28th day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 28, 1857.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1857.
s1-law6wTu* CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES F. PENNIMAN, J. CAMERON STONE, LEWIS BRIDGE and ALEXANDER KNIGHT against SAMUEL S. DEAN, JOHN G. HARRIS, CHARLES A. DEAN, JOHN K. DEAN, J. DERRINE LITCHFIELD, ROBERT J. HUBBARD and J. K. WILLETT, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.—Summons—For relief (Com. not serv.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City-Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 36 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, April, 1857.
SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

And you are hereby further notified that the complaint above-mentioned was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, the 29th day of May, 1857.
aug25-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CALVIN B. DIBBLE and JONATHAN B. BUNCE against HENRY S. ROOSEN and ADOLPH EBERMAYER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To ADOLPH EBERMAYER, Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 24 William-st., in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand nine hundred and forty-five dollars and ninety-nine cents, with interest from the 6th day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 27, 1857.
PHELPS & KNEVALS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of September, 1857.
PHELPS & KNEVALS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
s8-law11wTu* No. 24 William-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE W. THATCHER against WILLIAM N. MARCUS and THOMAS F. PHILIPS.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 36 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 30, 1857.
SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

And you are hereby further notified that the complaint above mentioned was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, the 24th day of August, 1857.
SCUDDER & CARTER,
aug25-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOTHAM C. MESSER and JOHN M. PERKINS against ALONZO PLUMSTEAD.—Summons for a money demand on contract (com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, on the 31st day of August instant, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office at No. 150 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty-two cents, with interest from the 14th day of April, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. 31, 1857.
F. W. BURKE,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 150 Nassau-street.
s1-law6wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES COCKCROFT, late of the City of New-York, physician, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of JOHN S. VOORHIES, No. 20 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated, New-York, May 26, 1857.
JAMES M. COCKCROFT,
WILLIAM COCKCROFT,
Executors.
CORNELIA H. V. COCKCROFT, Executrix.
je2-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN RICE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the sole surviving administrator, at his office, No. 109 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next. Dated, March 30, 1857.
GEORGE HERKIMER, Administrator.
mh31-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. FORD, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of WILLIAM A. BRUSLE, No. 1 James-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 13, 1857.
WILLIAM A. BRUSLE,
JOSEPH B. YOUNG,
Executors.
ap28-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT H. CUMING, late of the Town of New-Utrecht, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his place of residence, at Fort Hamilton, in the County of Kings, on or before the twenty-seventh day of October next. Dated April [illegible], 1857.
MICHAEL SCOFIELD,
ap21-law6mTu* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES N. ENGLE, late of the town of Bushwick, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 148 [illegible] street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the nineteenth day of January next. Dated July 11th, 1857.
jy14-law6mTu* WILLIAM H. BERNARD, Executor.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 693 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing). I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given if required. N. B. GRIFFIN, dentist, No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT, AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity.

We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra Lard and Tallow Oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY.—STEAM ENGINES, ENGINE Lathes, Iron Planers, Woodworth Planers, Saw Mills, and a variety of other machinery, for sale very low for cash, to close consignments, by A. L. ACKERMAN, No. 169 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, pump, 12 Grover and Baker's sewing machines, 3 steam printing presses, together with all the fixtures necessary for carrying on an extensive bag manufacturing business. Apply to G. H. PARSON'S, Assignee, No. 87 Water-st.

CIDER MILLS AND PRESSES—MUCH IMproved over last year's make. For sale by JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York, up stairs.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 48 and 49 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & PERSCH'S show case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st. and No. 89 Bowery. Cases made in every style, silver-plated, brass, rose and satin wood, mahogany, &c. N. B.—Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMIDT & BROTHERS, manufactory and warerooms No. 1 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 67 West 5th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A New Counterfeit—Bogus Bills on the Hudson County Bank—Ten Persons Arrested.—Last evening about 6 o'clock, Deputy Superintendent Carpenter was notified that a large gang of counterfeiters would attempt to pass counterfeit three dollar bills of the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, during the evening. He sent word to all the Inspectors in the various Precincts and ordered them to notify the patrolmen. A woman, who gave her name as Mary Downing, was arrested by officers Hire and Smith, of the Tenth Precinct, while attempting to pass one of these bills at the grocery store No. 3 Bayard-street, about 7 o'clock in the evening. When she found she was detected she attempted to run away, but was caught by the officers and taken to the Station-house. She had other bills of the same kind about her person which she attempted to tear up after she was arrested. The officers prevented her from doing so. She said she lived at No. 87 Eldridge-street. The officers went there with her and searched the house. They found nine [illegible] bills there which they took possession of.

She had a little boy with her who, she said, was her son. His name was Peter Downing. The bill purports to be of the Hudson County Bank, of the denomination of $3, payable to bearer, dated Sept. 1, 1856. The vignette is a train of cars. On the right a ship in full sail. On the two upper corners the word Three is printed; on the lower corners the figure 3. Across the face the word Three is written in red letters, as T. Smith, Cashier, John Griffith, President. The engraving purports to be executed by Danforth, Underwood & Co. The bills are carefully finished and well calculated to deceive an ordinary man. The following counterfeiters were arrested during the evening: John Fox, in the Fifth Ward, arrested at 8½ P. M., at No. 114 Hudson-street.

Charles Green and James Williams, in the Twenty-First Ward, about 11 o'clock. Thomas Harrison, Charles Garry, James Smith, William Miller and Hugh McCabe, at 11½ P. M. in the Fifteenth Ward.

The Lowber Claim.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Sept. 7.
Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

Robert W. Lowber vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—This case was again brought up yesterday morning in pursuance of the order of Judge Peabody, granted on the 19th of August, to show cause why the judgment and execution should not be set aside, and the defendants be let in to a further defence. O. L. Barbour, Esq., desired to bring the case on immediately, but on account of some previous business before the Court, the case was adjourned until Wednesday next at 11 o'clock.

The Devlin, Street Commissioner case, which was set down for yesterday, was formally opened by Mr. [illegible], but the main argument postponed until to-day.

The St. Nicholas Defalcation.

Treadwell vs. Jno. M. Lawler.—This was a motion made to set aside the attachment against the defendant, on the ground that the affidavit on which the attachment was issued was insufficient. Mr. Graham, for the defendant, claimed that the affidavit depended entirely upon the admission of Lawler. The affidavit disclosed the remarkable fact that the defendant admitted that his mother was the guilty recipient of the funds. Mr. Graham thought that it was, under any state of circumstances, impossible that the defendant could be made to admit such a fact, and he thought that this part of the affidavit should be disregarded.

The case was submitted, but no decision rendered.

The New Croton Reservoir.

AN ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY A MANDAMUS SHOULD NOT ISSUE AGAINST THE CROTON BOARD.

The People ex rel. Dinsmore & Wood vs. The Croton Water Board.—It will be recollected that the Board refused to entertain the bid of Messrs. Dinsmore & Wood for constructing the new Croton Reservoir, on account of some alleged informality in their paper, although the bid was some fifty thousand dollars lower for the City than any other.

Upon application of Abbott Brothers, Counsel for Messrs. Dinsmore & Wood, Judge Peabody yesterday morning granted an order to show cause why a mandamus should not issue commanding the Board to entertain their bid. It is returnable on Thursday morning.

The Paige Habeas Corpus.

At Chambers—Before Recorder Smith.

There was a numerous attendance of liquor dealers and others at the Recorder's Office yesterday, to hear the arguments on the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of David S. Paige, Secretary of the Liquor Dealers' Society, who claims to be unjustly restrained of his liberty on an indictment found against him in the Court of General Sessions, for alleged infringement of the Excise Law.

Mr. Theodore Tomlinson, who is associated with Mr. D. B. Taylor, as counsel for the liquor dealers, commenced the proceedings by reading the traverse to the return on the writ of *habeas corpus*, as follows:

The People, &c., vs. David S. Paige.—The defendant, by his attorney, traverses and denies the return, and the sufficiency in law thereof, and further denies that the indictment is sufficient cause for his detention and imprisonment, and denies that the indictment is in the custody of the District-Attorney, by the rules of the Court of General Sessions; and the defendant further alleges that the indictment is void on its face, in this, that it does not charge or describe against the defendant any offence; and the defendant further alleges that the indictment has been obtained surreptitiously, and against the provisions of the Code, entitled "An act to suppress intemperance, and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," passed April 16, 1857; and the defendant further alleges that no complaint was made against him by any magistrate, and that he was not arrested or brought before any magistrate charged with the violation of any of the sections of the aforesaid act, as required by the 16th section thereof—and defendant alleges that he has had no opportunity to elect to be tried before a magistrate as provided by the 16th section of said act; and defendant further alleges that in violation of the provisions of said act he has been illegally arrested and deprived of his liberty without notice, and without opportunity to give the bail of $100, as provided by the 16th section of said act, but has been required to give bail in the sum of $300, contrary to the provisions of said act.

D. B. TAYLOR, Att'y. for deft.

City and County of New-York, ss.—D. S. Paige, the defendant, being duly sworn, says that the facts set forth in the foregoing answer are true to the best of his knowledge and belief. D. S. PAIGE.

Sworn before me, Monday, Sept. 7, 1857,
Wm. G. McGoughlin, Commissioner of Deeds.

The District-Attorney demurred to the traverse on the ground that there were no *facts set forth* therein which would warrant the discharge of the prisoner, and renewed his motion (made on Saturday) to have the writ discharged, without going into any other matter than that of bail.

The Recorder remarked that, supposing the position taken by the District-Attorney to be correct, the indictment could not be interfered with collaterally on *certiorari*, or upon the question of *habeas corpus*; it clearly seemed to him to be the duty of the officer, where the party was deprived of his liberty, to investigate and ascertain the circumstances and the offence with which he was charged; and, if upon investigation that officer should come to the conclusion that, notwithstanding an indictment had been found, there was no offence committed, that would be a question for his consideration before he came to the consideration of the amount of bail. The traverse alleged that the indictment upon its face charged no offence; and that certain requirements of the law had not been complied with before this indictment was found. If these allegations were true it would not be right for the officer to discharge the writ without hearing the argument. He argued, however, with the District-Attorney, that nothing could be done affecting the indictment as a record of the Court of General Sessions, because if indictments were interfered with in that way they might be discharged at Chambers.

Mr. Hall—We have the authority of Chief Justice Bronson, that an indictment is a record importing absolute verity upon its face, both in law and fact.

Mr. Tomlinson—Assuming the indictment to be true, it proves that no offence has been committed. The provisions of the law are that the accused shall be taken before a committing magistrate, and bail shall be fixed at $100.

Recorder—The District Attorney admits those facts of the law.

Mr. Tomlinson—I agree with the District Attorney in the law on this case. But the law specifies a certain mode of procedure which we shall show has not been complied with. We hold, therefore, it is your Honor's duty to discharge the prisoner.

Recorder—I will hear the case on its merits.

Mr. Hall remarked that, in the Court of Sessions that very morning, various indictments like the one under consideration were presented for trial, but were adjourned, and counsel had stated that on Saturday next they would move to quash them upon the same grounds as set forth in the traverse. He would ask an adjournment of this *habeas corpus* till that time, as precisely the same arguments would be made as will be made before City Judge Russell on Saturday. Much time, he said, would be saved if the Recorder, acting as Supreme Court Commissioner, would sit with his colleague on that day, and render his decision on the same arguments, which would be submitted before Judge Russell.

Mr. Taylor inquired who would in that case settle the points of law that might be raised.

Mr. Hall said that the Supreme Court Commissioner would decide the points of law, but he subsequently withdrew the motion, and asked to have the case adjourned till after Saturday, for it was beginning to look like a school-boy matter.

Mr. Tomlinson was willing to submit to the Recorder's discretion. He deemed the District Attorney to be mistaken, however, in supposing the case a school-boy affair. The point to be decided by Judge Russell was not the one the Recorder had under consideration; besides, the District Attorney had that morning [illegible] that it was the province of the Grand Jury to indict without a commitment. Under these circumstances he would prefer to argue the case at the present time.

The Recorder said his convenience would be decidedly consulted by a disposal of the case as soon as possible. He was compelled to go to Utica next Saturday.

The District Attorney submitted the following points, which he slightly commented on, as the grounds of his application for the discharge of the writ:

I. The return sets forth a commitment by a Bench warrant under an indictment. It is submitted that these being regular on their face, all the officer can do on *habeas corpus* is to remand on bail. The Revised Statutes (2d R. S., sec. 82, page 612) say that no *certiorari* to remove any indictment from a Court of General Sessions before trial thereof to the Supreme Court, or to any Court of Oyer and Terminer, shall hereafter be allowed. The spirit of this section would now seem to apply; for the indictment is a record importing verity upon its face, and cannot be inquired into, or impeached collaterally.—(People vs. Hurlbut, 4th Denio, 136. That was a case under a license law.)

II. If, however, the "officer" on this *habeas corpus* holds that the matters of the traverse are properly before him, then it is submitted that by 2d R. S., 4th ed., p. 883, every Court of Sessions shall have power to inquire by the oath of good and lawful men of the county, of all crimes and misdemeanors committed or triable in such county, and neither the New-York City Special Sessions act of 1855, nor the Excise law of 1857, have modified this, except that where specific *complaints* (meaning, as the context shows, sworn allegations on paper) are made of, or specific arrests are made for, violations of law of the grade of misdemeanor, the accused has a right to elect to be tried before a Special Sessions.—(Decision of Recorder Smith, in re. Pat. Hearne, for gambling, November, 1856.)

But if no complaint exist, the Grand Jury may still, *as mero motu*, originate or hear complaints, and find indictments.—(Charge of City Judge Russell, July Term, 1857. Revised Statutes above cited, and the State Constitution. Common Law *passim*.)

III. The indictment appropriately describes the Excise misdemeanor.

It is a misdemeanor to sell liquor on Sunday. There is a civil penalty for publicly exposing liquor on Sunday (by Police Act.)

The misdemeanor will cover private sale without a public exposure proven.

The penalty will cover public exposure, although no sale is proved.

Mr. Tomlinson, in reply, based his argument on the points set forth in the traverse, elaborating and amplifying them.

The Recorder, at the conclusion of the arguments, stated that he would reserve his decision until Thursday next.

[Advertisement.]
Examine Your Scales.
"An incorrect scale will know the very vitals out of an apparently prosperous business."
Test your scales thoroughly, and if found incorrect, throw them aside and buy one of Fairbanks' celebrated scales, the universally acknowledged standard for correct weight.
Warehouse, No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Guard against imposture. To do this look well for the water mark, "*Holloway, New York and London,*" which exists in every leaf of the book of directions enveloping the medicine. This trade-mark is manufactured in the paper itself, and discernible on being held up to the light. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]
Fancy Fifty Thousand Already Sold.—Knox will commence on Thursday morning to distribute his last, and we have no doubt it will prove his most popular work. His Fall style of gentlemen's hat is of remarkable elegance, and must command an enormous sale. Call and make your selection at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
Purdy's National Theatre.—No lack of novelty at this house. Four good pieces to-night, viz: "Margaret Catchpole," "Magic Hands," "Ireland As It Is," and "Forty Thieves." Dancing by Miss Price and Mr. S. Wells. Comic Song by Mr. J. Connor. Mr. G. L. Fox in all four pieces.

[Advertisement.]
Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.—Lady bathers at watering places may immediately remove roughness of the skin, caused by the sea water and salt air with this peerless cosmetic and perfume. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]
Gas, Gas.—Some new and beautiful styles of gas fixtures just out, for the Fall trade. Also, a new patent gas purifier that will save 40 per cent. to the consumer. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 276 Broadway. Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Judge Birdseye opened a Special Term of this Court in Brooklyn yesterday. N. P. O'Brien, Esq., Counsel for James Pecan, whose hay was taken away and measured by John H. Stevens of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, moved for judgment in the amount of damages claimed.

Defendant, in his answer to the complaint, admits all that is charged, but claims that he had a right to do as he had done. Judgment was entered for $5,091 50.

Brooklyn City Court.—The September Civil Term of this Court was opened yesterday with a very heavy calendar. Out of the 87 jurors summoned only 8 answered when called, when a new panel of 90 was ordered for Monday next, to which time the Court adjourned.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Sept. 7.

$3,000	Ind. State 5s....	74	900	Erie Railroad....c	22¼
1,000	do....	75¼	100	do....b7	22½
1,000	do....	75½	100	do....s3	22¼
2,000	Tenn. S. 6s, '90..	76	100	do....	22⅛
7,000	Virginia 6s....	80¾	150	do....b3	22¼
7,080	Missouri S. 6s...	71½	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.b60	18
5,000	Cal. State 7s, '70.	57	700	Reading Rail'd...s3	54
500	do....	56¾	100	do....s3	54¼
1,000	Erie RR.C.Bs.'71	59½	500	do....s3	54¼
10,000	do....	60	400	do....s30	54
3,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs..	88	100	Harlem R. R....b60	7½
3,000	T. H. & A. 2d m.	46	100	do....	7
5	Bank of America....	104	108	Mich. Cent. R. R...	66
75	Bank of Com....	100	50	do....s3	66½
25	do....	99½	10	do....	67
50	do....b30	101½	400	Mich. So. & N.I. R....c	22¾
61	Am. Ex. Bank....	100	100	M. So. & N. Ia. p. s..	47
12	Met. Bank....	100	20	Cl. Col. & Cin. R..	90
20	Park Bank....	92	175	Gal. & Chi. R....s3	80
10	Ocean Bank....	84	12	do....	79¾
10	do....	83	100	Cl. & Tol. R. R....s3	38½
25	Del.&Hud.Can.Co.	110¾	340	do....s3	38¾
8	do....	111	50	Chic. & R. I. R....	79½
8	do....	110¾	50	do....	79¾
102	do....	110	364	do....	79
65	Penn. Coal Co....	74½	200	do....b4	79
50	do....	74¼	100	Millwk. & Miss. R.c	37
100	Cumb. Coal Co...b60	13½	100	do....b60	37
100	do....c	13	225	La Crosse & Mill. R	16¼
207	[illegible] Cent. R.R....c	76¼	50	do....s30	16
[illegible]	do....s60	75½	50	do....s15	16¼
[illegible]	do....	76¼	250	do....	17
[illegible]	do....s3	76½	100	do....	16¾
[illegible]	do....c	76½	50	do....	16
[illegible]	do....s3	76	50	Pac. M. S. C....	7[illegible]

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by Albert H. Nicolay:

$1,000 City of Cincinnati 6 ℔ cent. bond, Int. ad.	73¾
$4,000 Del. Lackawanna and Western R., Int. ad.	58¾
$11,000 Mil. and Beloit RR., 1st mrt., Int. added.	60¾
$1,000 City of Chicago 6 ℔ cent. bond, Int. ad.	79¾
$9,000 La Crosse and Mil. RR. 8 ℔ cent. Int. ad.	41
$10,000 Watert'n City (Wis.) 8 ℔ cent. bds., Flat.	49¾
$7,000 Breckenridge Cannel Coal Certificate....	$270
$590 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip, of 1855....	58
$570 Union Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857....	44
$500 Commercial Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1858....	95
$500 Commercial Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856....	82
12 shares Rome and Watertown RR....	67
42 shares Bank of the State of New-York....	98¾
40 shares Chatham Bank....	75¾
40 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I..	70
100 shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Company..	174¾
50 shares Firemen's Insurance Company....	148
30 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co....	$115¾@$117¼
10 shares Equitable Fire Insurance Company..	171¾
40 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company....	108¾
55 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Company....	104
100 shares North American Ins. Company....	114¾
100 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Company....	131¾
50 shares Clinton Insurance Co.... 105¼ @	105¾
10 shares Corn Exchange Fire Ins. Company.	135
40 shares Beekman Insurance Company....	110¾
2 shares Brooklyn Athenæum....	26
50 shares Eureka Mining Company....	67
25 shares Eureka Mining Company....	66

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	Virginia 6s....	80½	140	Reading R'd....s3	50¼
6,000	Mo. st. 6s....	71¾	1800	do....s10	50¼
2,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75..	57	550	do....	50¾
25	Park Bank....	90	600	do....s3	50
23	Mechanics' Bank...	113	150	do....	50
15	Penn. Coal Co....	74½	250	Gal. & Chi. R'd....	79
20	Pac. M. S. Co....	71	10	Ill. Cent. Rd....	96
20	do....	71¾	200	Clev. & Tol. R....	38¾
200	Canton Co....	16	300	do....	38
400	Cumb. Coal Co....	12	400	do....b3	38
100	Erie Railroad....b3	21½	100	do....s30	37
425	do....	21¾	50	N. Y. Cen. R....	75
500	do....b10	21¾	50	do....	75¼
25	Chi. & Rk. Is. R....	77	50	do....s60	75
25	M.S.& N.I.g.sk.b60	47			

New-York, Monday, Sept. 7—P. M.

By the Steamships *Arago*, from Havre and Southampton, and *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool Aug. 26th, both at this port early to-day, we received European dates 4½ days later than those brought by the *Asia*. The news is not of a novel character. The London Money Market was easy, loan and discount rates remaining about the same. The English funds were moderately active. On the 25th ult., the first transactions in Consols for money were at 90⅝@¾, and late in the afternoon they went back to 90⅝@¾. For the 9th of September the closing price was 90⅝@¾. The closing quotations of the French three per cents. on the Paris Bourse the same evening were 67f. for money and 66f. 90c. for the account, showing a decline of between an eighth and a quarter ℔ cent. At the recent Wool sales in London the foreign demand was much larger than usual, and the rates established were higher than any known for several years past. The total quantity sold was 80,305 bales. The accounts from the manufacturing districts of England are generally satisfactory. In the Woolen districts there had been extensive shipments to America. The Birmingham Iron trade was steady, and in some instances an advance in prices had taken place. The Liverpool advices report large transactions and an advance of ⅛d. ℔ lb. in Cotton; with increased depression in Breadstuffs,—owing to the generally very cheering harvest news buyers demanded a reduction before effecting purchases. Flour had declined 1s. and Wheat 2d.@4d. Corn was quiet, and yellow had declined 9d.@1s.; white was scarce and firm. Provisions were dull and buyers had any existing advantage. Coffee and Sugars were somewhat brisker and firmer in Liverpool as well as in London. Several additional failures were reported in Liverpool. That for £900,000 previously alluded to was the firm of Buchanan, Brown & Co., produce brokers; and, in the Corn trade, there was the suspension of J. H. Hayes, with unascertained liabilities. The Australian clipper-ship *Lightning*, built at Boston, was attracting great attention in the Thames, where she had gone to receive troops for India. A grand banquet had been given on board of her. The *Arago* has $100,000 in specie on freight.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 5, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately, on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, Aug. 29:

Decrease in Loans and Discounts....	$4,367,454
Increase in Specie....	986,589
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits....	3,600,698

The Circulation changes but two thousand dollars. The liquidation of loans is made larger by about eleven hundred thousand dollars than it would otherwise have been by the failure of the Mechanics' Banking Association. No further weekly reports will be made by this concern. It *has gone into the hands of a receiver. The decline* in the deposit line is large. The ordinary dealers at Bank have been forced to draw down their balances to meet the curtailment of discounts. In other cases they have been drawn out to be loaned *on paper, or to keep the needy. A third, but inconsiderable* class, have drawn out their money in Gold from the panic fright of Tuesday last. The average increase of Specie is not quite equal to the general previous estimate in the Street, which ranged for the sum total from $10,500,000 to $11,000,000. The average is $10,227,965. The Gold actually in Bank this afternoon is of course larger, the average being a rising one at the close of last week. The daily exchanges at the Clearing House have fallen to an average of $22,281,208; less by five millions per day than a month ago. The Undrawn deposits have fallen to $57,260,109; less by ten or eleven millions than a month ago. So rapid a liquidation in the departments of loans and deposits, and in the daily clearances, has seldom been known as in the last fortnight. The fact is more remarkable as succeeding so soon the addition of five millions to the banking capital of the City.

Including the Clearing-House operations and Sub-Treasury balance, the following is the general comparison of items with the previous statement, and also with the corresponding date of last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Sept. 6, 1856.	Sept. 5, 1857.	Aug. 29, 1857.
Capital....	$53,985,000	$65,430,000	$65,430,000
Loans....	109,548,694	112,221,365	116,588,919
Specie....	13,096,808	10,227,965	9,241,376
Circulation....	8,886,015	8,678,192	8,671,060
Gross Deposits..	89,348,404	79,491,317	84,612,886
Exchanged....	22,194,912	22,281,208	28,959,024
Undrawn....	67,228,598	57,260,109	60,860,809
In Sub-Treasury.	13,694,442	11,678,292	12,488,886

The discount market continues unsettled, and a wide range of terms obtains outside of Bank. Some of the Brokers report a better sale to-day for the higher grade of paper, though even this fluctuates from 12@18 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The whole range of prime and fair bills we call 12@30 ℔ cent. The Bank managers generally speak more cheerfully of their ability to discount this week, *and it is hoped that the rapid curtailment* as shown on the averages of last week and the week before will come to a pause. The trial has been a severe one on the Grain and Provision factors, drawn against at short dates from the West. Messrs. Bates, Griffin & Livermore, and Messrs. Tuttle, Cutting & Co., in this line, are reported suspended. One of our old auction firms, Coffin & Haydock, stopped payment to-day. The domestic commission house, whose paper laid over at *3* o'clock on Saturday, as noticed this morning, had all their acceptances certified at the Bank at which they were payable in season to prevent protest. The *Sub-Treasury* is again paying out largely, $554,147 to-day against only $192,888 received. The balance is reduced to $11,816,943. Demand loans among the Stock Brokers are not so difficult to obtain as Money on paper. The amount wanted, however, in this way is not large. The current quotations at the Stock Exchange are chiefly for cash. The sales at the early Board were moderate, and generally at improved prices. After the adjournment, prices on the speculative list were 1 ℔ cent. lower on account of an unfavorable impression which got out as to the result of the Bank Statement. This decline continued at the Second Board, Reading selling at 50 after touching 54 in the forenoon; Erie 21¾; Toledo 38; Rock Island 77; New-York Central 75¾; Missouri sixes 71¾ ℔ cent. The general market, after the actual figures of the Bank report were made known, left off rather steady.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. announce a peremptory sale of 658 shares of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, for Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1857, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

We are authorized to state that the Receiver of Taxes is now allowing a rebate of interest on all taxes paid previous to 1st December next.

BANKS OF NEW-ORLEANS, AUG. 29.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Citizens' Bank..	$4,769,116	$1,094,905	$2,781,300	$2,266,727
Canal Bank....	2,741,478	220,090	992,635	728,755
Louisiana....	3,649,066	1,371,666	728,749	3,157,323
Louisiana State....	3,292,362	1,619,640	1,510,280	2,885,022
Mech. & Traders'..	925,150	168,052	510,090	408,191
Bk. of N. Orleans..	1,501,108	299,904	707,155	888,366
Southern Bank....	444,199	55,451	262,000	107,909
Union Bank....	1,418,836	789,820	696,340	849,327
Bank of J. Robb...	507,822	231,892	238,005	421,761
Total....	$18,874,156	$5,816,826	$8,325,304	$10,451,573

Banks.	Exchange.	Due Banks.
Citizens' Bank....	$480,739	$111,064
Canal Bank....	220,701	193,081
Louisiana....	314,698	162,666
Louisiana State....	538,900	59,961
Mechanics' & Traders'....	23,167	9,391
Bank of New-Orleans....	186,807	42,980
Southern Bank....	264,201	
Union Bank....	455,896	166,496
Bank of J. Robb....	—	—
Total....	$2,904,109	$745,560

Increase in short loans....	$642,509
Decrease in specie....	107,582
Decrease in circulation....	15,905
Decrease in deposits....	31,684
Decrease in exchange....	391,373
Increase in amount due distant banks....	73,309
Decrease in deposits proper....	109,984

The *Commercial Advertiser* says that the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad makes a most favorable report for August, showing the largest receipts of any month since it has been in operation. The figures are as follows:

Passengers....	$90,[illegible]
Freight....	51,651 65
Mail and Express....	3,455 00
Total....	$[illegible] 11

The earnings of the Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri, for August, were as follows:

	1857.	1856.
Passengers....	$35,648 28	$17,545 95
Freights....	22,862 13	12,634 96
Mails....	1,302 03	1,302 08
Total....	$59,788 44	$31,670 99
Increase....	$28,116 65	

Money Circular for Europe.

Via Boston.] New-York, Monday, Sept. 7, 1857.

Our last advices are dated 1st inst. We have to report to-day quite a general improvement on our previous quotations. The market has experienced heavy fluctuations, and a feverish state of feeling has prevailed; but, owing to the absence of important failures during the last few days, and to the strengthened position of our Banks, stocks close with a steadier feeling. Considerable purchases have been made for investment during the last fortnight, and a large quantity of securities held on borrowed money by speculators, has passed at low prices into the hands of capitalists. The Banks who discounted but a trifling portion of their receipts the previous weeks have been somewhat more disposed this week to meet the pressure—but it is likely that for some time to come, a gradual contraction of their loans and discounts will go on. We have to report some failures in and out of the City. Money continues extremely stringent, first-class paper selling at 15 to 18 ℔ cent., and second-class names being difficult to negotiate at 20 to 30 ℔ cent. Exchanges have been inactive, and the rates show a wide range—London, chiefly at 108¾ to 109. State Stocks have advanced, with an active business, especially in Missouri, Virginia, Ohio and Indiana, which have been taken largely for investment. Virginia 2 ℔ cent. higher. Missouri, after selling at 75, closes at 71¾, being a rise of ¼ ℔ cent. Ohio, 1886, opened at 90, and afterwards sold at 95, with a sale at public auction previously of $130,000, at an average of 93.86. California, 1870 and 1875, have sold at 57 and 56¾, 3 ℔ cent. rise. Indiana 5s have ranged from 75 to 71, closing at 75¾, being 1¾ ℔ cent. below our last advices. Tennessee fell to 65, closing at 76; North Carolina 2 ℔ cent. higher. City and County Bonds—Excepting a few sales at reduced prices of Cincinnati and Chicago 6s at auction, we have no sales to report. Railroad Bonds—Limited sales, excepting in Illinois Central and Terre Haute and Alton Second Mortgages, mostly at an advance. Erie Second Mortgages have risen 10 ℔ cent.; do. Third Mortgages, 2. New-York Central 6s, 2¾ ℔ cent. lower. Illinois Central Construction, 6¾ ℔ cent. higher; do. Freeland Bonds, without privilege, 3¾, ex interest. Erie 1871 Bonds have sold at 60, being a decline of 2 ℔ cent. Railroad Shares—Very irregular fluctuation—the general result being a decided *rise on most of them, chiefly for cash. Illinois* Central, after selling at 104, closes at 96. Erie has declined 2¾; New-York Central, 3¾; Panama, 4; Michigan Central, 3; Michigan Southern, 6¾; do. new issue, 12; Illinois Central, 5; Cleveland and Toledo, 4; Chicago and Rock Island, 2; Galena and Chicago, 3; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 2; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 7; La Crosse and Milwaukee, 5¾; Reading has declined 3 ℔ cent., and Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 3¾ ℔ cent. MARIE & KANZ.

Per America.] New-York, Monday, Sept. 7, 1857.

Since our last advices of 1st inst. we have had an excited and irregular market. The panic feeling has passed away, and prices, in many instances, have recovered themselves; but there is much uneasiness still existing. Towards the middle of the week prices advanced considerably, but the pressure for money was so great that new lots of stocks were thrown upon the market, and prices again receded, though not to the starting point. During the week large investments have been made, both in Shares and State Stocks. The transactions have been almost exclusively for cash. But few time operations are recorded. In State Stocks the movement has been large, with great change in prices from one day to the other. The chief transactions have been in Ohio 6 ℔ cents. of 1886, which at one moment touched 96, but reacted to 93. Tennessee 6 ℔ cents. also fell to 68, but recovered to 76, a fall of 5 ℔ cent. since our last. There were also large sales of Missouri 6 ℔ cents., and Virginia 6 ℔ cents., at irregular rates—both, however, closing higher than our last report. In City and County Bonds there has been nothing done during the week. In Railroad Bonds there has been considerable activity. The largest transactions were in Illinois Central Construction Bonds and New-York Central 6 ℔ cents. The first we quote higher by 6¾ ℔ cent., and the last lower by 1¼ ℔ cent. In Railroad Shares the movement has been more moderate, and the transactions have been mostly for cash. In Reading there has been unusual excitement, and the price has varied 4 or 5 ℔ cent., owing to rumored difficulty in its finances. In Illinois Central Shares, also, there has been the most extraordinary changes in price—falling to 86, rising to 110, and closing at 96¾. Money continues to be difficult to procure on any terms that are reasonable. The best of business paper is offered at from 12 to 24 ℔ cent.

DE COPPET & CO.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—SEPT 5.

Names of Banks.	Av. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av. am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circula'n.	Av. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$6,502,917	$846,198	$273,944	$4,230,129
Artisans' Bank....	756,280	26,074	91,24[illegible]	331,384
Atlantic Bank....	595,745	31,432	101,209	352,890
Bk. of America....	5,343,141	845,127	67,447	4,503,643
Bk. of Commerce.	12,084,307	955,986	2,095	6,238,548
Bk. of Commw'th.	1,360,311	58,938	94,031	1,124,097
Bk. of New-York	4,144,546	288,609	245,646	2,581,425
Bk. of N. America	1,509,948	35,656	73,161	1,131,610
Bk. of Republic..	3,446,613	288,073	88,198	2,300,501
Bk. St. New-York.	2,751,391	409,344	604,112	2,333,124
Bowery Bank....	1,027,508	67,444	175,311	351,785
Broadway Bank..	1,885,946	69,414	228,546	1,172,810
Bull's Head Bank	340,029	19,165	122,286	233,855
Butch.& Drov.Bk.	1,563,262	106,289	126,396	1,009,588
Chatham Bank....	580,085	14,094	125,305	282,805
Chemical Bank....	1,504,378	19[illegible],609	240,305	1,107,374
Citizens' Bank....	746,094	28,289	193,685	494,616
City Bank....	1,689,455	246,713	15,996	1,415,886
Continental Bank	3,232,048	204,105	110,030	2,162,645
Corn Exch. Bank.	1,334,456	208,373	81,971	1,112,949
East River Bank..	442,467	24,768	95,303	241,362
Fulton Bank....	1,600,412	107,778	124,224	1,301,265
Greenwich Bank..	791,838	48,913	112,781	574,450
Grocers' Bank....	649,40[illegible]	38,968	94,713	500,451
Hanover Bank....	1,263,425	52,177	118,009	680,676
Imp.&Traders'Bk	1,931,680	153,270	200,260	1,009,390
Island City Bank.	285,969	1,541	99,917	138,527
Irving Bank....	791,568	30,792	130,002	555,686
Leather Man. Bk.	2,026,053	173,963	237,155	1,563,768
Manhattan Co....	4,358,830	483,145	258,092	2,982,097
Marine Bank....	865,227	34,905	95,149	346,378
Market Bank....	1,621,240	94,445	166,987	1,063,945
Mechanics' Bank.	3,762,498	350,172	338,190	2,860,967
Mech. & Trad. Bk	770,276	40,914	125,727	432,331
Mercantile Bank..	1,897,079	167,291	97,346	1,318,821
Merchants' Bank.	3,771,397	1,162,591	207,364	2,906,495
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,054,396	152,573	126,340	1,241,805
Metropolitan Bk..	5,696,847	452,474	215,944	4,666,632
Nassau Bank....	1,344,865	62,457	115,968	874,898
National Bank....	2,012,924	206,755	167,190	1,109,744
N. Y. County Bk.	265,289	16,449	99,190	202,340
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	481,320	25,809	115,808	112,354
N. Y. Exch. Bank	231,248	12,125	124,186	223,267
North River Bank.	1,030,628	99,346	126,347	785,006
Ocean Bank....	1,617,401	95,909	152,191	1,225,838
Oriental Bank....	556,427	33,799	122,954	344,309
Pacific Bank....	972,308	66,689	117,650	680,893
Park Bank....	3,467,000	200,429	190,615	2,449,343
People's Bank....	644,141	30,796	127,663	439,027
Phenix Bank....	2,904,375	270,374	100,056	1,970,741
St. Nicholas Bank	838,346	40,631	96,890	490,341
Seventh Ward Bk	1,141,417	202,408	230,177	694,181
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,597,300	171,861	114,068	2,046,186
Tradesmen's Bk..	1,441,320	36,968	272,410	767,418
Union Bank....	2,602,961	386,547	187,350	2,697,711

FOOTINGS.

Loans....	$112,221,365	Circulation....	$8,678,192
Specie....	10,227,965	Deposits....	79,491,317

Michigan Southern Board.

REJOINDER OF MR. LITCHFIELD.

To the Stockholders of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company:

The evening papers of Saturday contained the following card—[as in the Daily Times yesterday, signed by John A. C. Gray and two others:]

This card—its tone—the mode of its issue, and the fact, that it is in opposition to the action of an authorized Committee, only confirm the allegations in the official circular of the Company—that there exists a division in the present Board of Directors of a nature to prevent coöperation, and to destroy its efficiency.

Mr. Wilkinson has not been in the City for a week past. If he authorized the use of his name, it must have been by telegraph, and without having seen the card itself. Mr. Bronfield has been absent for more than ten days past, and whatever the signers of this card "feel authorized to say" for him, it is manifest that they could not have had any communication with him upon the subject.

As Mr. Kemp is in the City, and can speak for himself—moreover, as he saw the official "circular" in manuscript before it was in print, and in print before it was published, and as it was altered to conform to suggestions made by him, I prefer to wait for a denial over his own signature, before I consider it authentic.

The card alleges that the circular "was not sanctioned by the Board."

Against this allegation I produce the *records* of the Company, as follows:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, held in the City of New-York Aug. 18, 1857, present John Wilkinson, President pro tem., and Messrs. Edwin C. Litchfield, Morrison, Bronfield, Elisha C. Litchfield, Butler, Ranson, Vermilye, Gray, Stryker and Kemp, the following resolution was adopted:

"That a Committee of five members, consisting of Messrs. Edwin C. Litchfield, Wilkinson, Welles, Morrison and Gray, be appointed to prepare a circular to the Stockholders, stating in general terms the condition of the Company's affairs and the special objects of the proposed meeting (at Adrian on the 28th of September,) and requesting the Stockholders to be present in person or by proxy at such meeting, and that said Committee prepare and forward to Stockholders the proper form of a proxy to be used for said meeting, and said Committee is authorized to take the proper steps to procure the necessary publication of such call."

At an adjourned meeting held Aug. 27, present J. H. Ranson, President, and Messrs. Edwin C. Litchfield, Stryker, Vermilye, Elisha C. Litchfield, Gray, Welles and Wilkinson, Mr. Welles moved that Mr. Stryker and Mr. Kemp be added to the Committee to address the Stockholders, appointed Aug. 18, 1857, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Stryker, the resignation of Mr. Gray as a member of the Committee to address the Stockholders was accepted.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy from the minutes. GEO. H. FORD, Secretary.

Mr. Barry was not present at these meetings, nor did he come to the City until after the circular was in print. It is possible, therefore, that he did not know of these proceedings.

The Committee was "to address the stockholders." It was not contemplated that any circular adopted by the Committee should be submitted to the Board. It was, however, read to eight out of the thirteen Directors, and having been approved by all the members of the Committee, except Mr. Wilkinson, who was absent, the President of the Company applied to him by telegraph to know whether his name should be attached to it or whether it should be issued without his signature. After waiting some days without a reply, it was issued without his signature.

Stockholders can judge whether the circular was not duly issued "By order of the Board."

But even if the "Circular," like the card in question, had been volunteered, the members of the Committee as individuals show quite as good a title to advise the stockholders as Messrs. Barry, Wilkinson and Gray.

Several members of the Committee have been connected with the Company for eight years past, and some of them are now, and always have been, among its largest stockholders. Mr. Wilkinson's connection with the Company dates from April, 1855, and Mr. Gray's from April, 1857; and the books show that for a long time past those gentlemen have each held precisely *five shares* of the stock of the Company, and no more. Accordingly, members of the Committee and their friends in the Board, having a deep interest in the road, have honestly endeavored to sustain it during the fierce onslaught which has been made upon it for the last few months, and with this view they have aided it by the pledge of their individual credit, and they stand at this moment, upon the aggregate, as accommodation indorsers upon near $600,000 of its paper, while Messrs. Barry, Wilkinson and Gray are not, nor is either of them, liable for the Company or for its benefit to the extent of a shilling.

I concur in the belief expressed in the card that "a change in the past policy of the management of the road is necessary;" and I cordially unite in the expression of the hope that under the new direction, however it may be composed, the road will be "operated with a wise economy and its finances judiciously managed so as to restore that confidence in its securities which has under the ruinous policy of the past been withdrawn from them by the public." Justice, however, to all concerned demands that it should be stated in this connection, that from April, 1855, to 7th May, 1857, Mr. Wilkinson, as President, had by the By-Laws and Resolutions of the Company almost absolute power over the road and its operations, and that from 7th May to 30th June, 1857, he was, by special resolution, clothed with the same authority as Vice-President. Fault found with the management of the road during that time is therefore fault found with himself. It was during the same period from October, 1855, to April, 1857, during all of which time I was absent from the country, that the large floating debt of the Company was created, amounting at the latter period to over $2,500,000, and which has been the occasion of its subsequent financial troubles. And it will be remembered that during most of this time the Company had a Financial Committee, consisting of Messrs. Hamilton, White, Wilkinson, Stryker, Elisha C. Litchfield and Hugh White, who were, by express resolution, "charged with the full supervision and management of the Treasury and all the financial operations of the Company in the absence of the Board." During the same period, from October, 1855, to April, 1857, most of the large expenditures upon boats, amounting to $500,000 or $600,000, was made or authorised. While I am prepared to take my full share of responsibility for every act of the Company authorized while I was here, and with my sanction and coöperation, I prefer that for all that was done while I was out of the country, the credit or the censure should be bestowed upon those who were for the time in authority, and therefore alone responsible.

I neither seek nor desire personal controversy, but I could not avoid responding to the card of Messrs. Barry, Wilkinson and Gray without seeming to rest under the imputations therein contained. In conclusion, I borrow the language of the Committee and say, that I "have no desire except to see this great enterprise in friendly as well as competent hands, and then it will be sure to be restored to the high position which it occupied for years, and from which it has been struck down within a brief period and without justification or excuse," by the influences to which they alluded in their circular.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Monday—First Board.*—$500 Pennsylvania 5s, 81¾; $2,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 54¾; 150 Long Island Railroad, 9¾; 80 do., 9¾; 100 do., 9¾; 125 Union Canal, 6¾; 25 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 101; 12 Minehill Railroad, 57; 12 do., 56¾; 420 Reading Railroad, 26¾; 150 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 18; 15 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 9¾; 2 Lehigh Scrip, 40; 50 Girard Bank, 10¾; 10 Bank of Kentucky, 100; 1 North America Bank, 151; 21 Consol. Bank, 27; 3 Philadelphia Bank 119. *Closing Prices.*—United States 6s, '68, 116; Phila. 6s, 87¾@88½; Phila. 6s, R. R. 87¾@88½; Phila. 6s, new, 94@95; Penn. 5s, 81¾@82¼; Reading R. R. 25¾@26; Reading R. Bds., '70, 77; Reading R. R. Mort. 6s, '44, 85@86; Penna. R. R., 42¼@43¼; Morris Canal Consolidated, 50; Schuylkill Navigation 6s '82, 60@61¾; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 10@12; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 17¾@18¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 14@16; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 72@73¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d mort., 35@42; Long Island, 9¾@9¾; Vicksburg, 7@8; Girard Bank, 10¾@10¾; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1¾; Union Canal, 5¾@6¾; New Creek, ⅝@¾; Catawissa Railroad, 9@10.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 7—4 P. M.

Flour—Better grades lower. Sales 1,300 bbls., at $5@$5 25 for superfine and $5 57@$6 for fair to very choice extra. Wheat lower—Sales 12,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 87½c.@90c., closing at the inside prices. Corn lower—Sales 30,000 bushels, at 59c.@60c., closing at the inside prices. Oats lower—Sales 5,000 bushels, at 36½c. Whisky has advanced—Sales 200 bbls., at 22c.@22½c. Freights advanced—18c. for Corn and 15c. for Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—7,000 bbls. Flour; 50,000 bush. Wheat; 30,000 bush. Corn; 24,000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—30,000 bush. Wheat; 19,000 bush. Corn; 15,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Monday, Sept. 7—6 P. M.

Flour lower. Sales, 600 bbls. at $5 75@$6 for Common to Extra State. Wheat lower. Sales, 13,000 bush. at $1@$1 05 for Chicago Spring—principally at the inside price. Corn quiet. Sales Saturday, 72,000 bush. for a starch factory at 77c. *Freights*—Unchanged. *Lake Imports to-day*—38,000 bush. Wheat; 30,000 bush. Rye; 25,000 bush. Barley. *Canal Exports*—11,600 bush. Wheat; 14,000 bush. Barley.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 7—6 P. M.

Flour very dull. Wheat quiet. Sales at 78c. Corn inactive. Sales at 51c. Oats steady. Pork firm. Sales at $24 50. *Shipments to Buffalo*—1,800 bbls. Flour, 60,600 bush. Wheat, 34,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—No Flour or Wheat; 63,000 bush. Corn. *Receipts*—1,200 bbls. Flour; 112,000 bush. Wheat; 20,000 bush. Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 7.

Cotton Market unchanged—Sales to-day 100 bales. Flour declining—Sales at $5 25@$5 62½. Red and mixed Wheat $1 35½. Freights Cotton to Liverpool, ½d. Sterling Exchange unsettled.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from Havre—Hon. P. D. Vroom and family, late American Minister to the Court of Berlin, Dr. Edward G. Ludlow, of New-York, bearer of dispatches, Judge Aaron Vanderpool and family, New-York; Henry Vieuxtemps and lady, J. B. Roosen, lady and servant, Miss W. P. Voorhees, Mrs. Remond, 2 daughters and son, Henry Maillard, M. Manton, lady, 3 children and servant, Miss Manton, A. O. Brosson, lady and 2 sons, Mr. Dam, lady and 3 children, Miss Dam and servant, Mr. Hemm, Mr. Dilcroix, Mr. Frickenhaus, lady, 3 children and servant, Capt. G. Smith and daughter, Mrs. Mrs. Stover and son, Henry Wayne, Mr. Huguier, Mr. Buckle and lady, Mr. Binns and son, Mrs. Grosvenor, Wm. Schuyler, Mr. de Goer, Jr., Mr. Billard, Jr., Mr. Grandin, Mr. Stevens, J. Jones and son, Mr. Finch, Mr. Dupuy, Mr. Vilcot, lady, 3 children and 5 servants, Mr. Phillips, L. Brajan, Emile Meyer, Mr. Pizarro, Mr. Geman, Mr. Voisier, Miss Rossell, L. Braily, Mrs. Binns, Miss Vinton, Mr. Suipewret, Mrs. C. A. Allen and child, Mr. Giessmann, H. H. Ippuy, Albert Reichmann, Mr. Levy and lady, Mr. Nayfus and lady, Mr. Rupprecht, Mr. Belloc, L. Faisel, lady and child, Miss Faisel, Mr. Gilbert, lady, child and servant, C. Custero, C. Candide, F. Pamfarnot, Mr. Lansing, Mrs. d'Andurand, 2 daughters and son, Mr. Punnett, Miss Punnett, Mr. Doboy and daughter, V. Losomo, Mr. Bossam, Mrs. G. Gote and child, Mrs. Mayer, Mrs. Lafrane, Mr. Joseph, Miss A. Wiessner, Miss Chavey, Miss M. Bial, Mr. Abby, lady and infant, Mr. John B. Abby and lady, Mr. John Phillip, lady and child, Mr. R. Vates and lady, Mr. Rueff and lady, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Philips and child, Miss M. Metcalf, Mrs. E. Butts, Mrs. M. Butts, Miss Randall, Miss Menger, Miss Mending, Miss Standermann, Mr. A. Annetti and lady, Miss Jordy, Miss C. Linck, Mr. Petitjean, lady and three children, Mr. Prax, Mr. J. Masson, Mr. J. P. Sevrier, Mr. Fabregas and sister, Mr. J. Gilbert, Mr. Parresoni, Mr. Seguin, Mr. C. F. Way, Mr. Edwards, Mr. D. Charlesworth, lady and child, Mr. Leod Stossel, Mr. D'Albenas, Mrs. J. Gilbert, sister and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Richborn, Miss Hanl, Miss Schwarz, Mr. Geo. R. Buchanan, Miss I. Kammerer, Mrs. Blic, Mr. Welshaar, Mr. A. Durand, Mr. C. Maas, Mr. J. Keller, Master Ed. Powell, Mrs. R. Walter and child, Miss E. Herle, Mr. John Jockers, Mr. J. Walter, Jr., Mr. John Walter, Mr. George Walter, Mr. George Hirtz, Mr. Jacob Jockers, Mr. J. Reibert, Mr. Goldschmidt.—Total, 220 passengers.

In steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool—Mrs. H. R. Hobson, 2 children and servant, Mr. Beckerdyke and lady, J. Beckerdyke, Miss Beckerdyke, John G. Dale and lady, R. Daniel, Mrs. M. Dixon, Rev. T. Hemming, lady and child, Mrs. Winchester, 5 children and servant, Mr. Solomon, lady and servant, Misses D., M., M., and E. Solomon, A. Solomon, Miss Swan, Miss [illegible], Mr. [illegible] and lady, Mr. Wentworth and lady, Mr. [illegible], lady and child, Mr Griffin, lady and child, Mr. [illegible], lady, 3 children and servant, Mr. Burke and lady, [illegible] Land, Mrs. West, Miss S. Pinkus, Miss Webster and 2 children, Mrs. Abbott, H. and Thos. Lear, Jas. [illegible], Mr. Moody, Mr. Tilt, Percy Ware, Geo. Brown, C. [illegible], John Duncan, John Corduken, Mr. Stewart, Rev. Theo. Grindson, Mr. Bradshaw, D. Sinclair, Mr. [illegible], Mr. Griffe, Dr. Jackson, Jas. Brown, H. Joel, J. [illegible], Gaskman, John Stone, B. Ashworth, J. J. [illegible], F. C. Smith, A. B. Clark, G. R. Aasel, J. [illegible] Hughes, Dr. [illegible], H. Moore, H. C. Bingham, John and P. W. [illegible], Stratford, Rev. J. Sheridan, R. Armitage, [illegible], [illegible], Mr. Raleigh, Jr., Dr. H. Newbigin, Miss Lynch, Mr. Whitbrick and lady, Rev. John Duffy, Miss Robinson, Mr. Taylor, R. Dowling.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Portsmouth and Richmond—A. F. Crutchfield, J. M. Talbot and son, T. E. Dudley, Miss S. Branch, Mrs. Wm. Sears, Mrs. Beck, Samuel T. Smith and lady, Dr. E. S. Robinson, Paul Lemoine, J. Dickman, M. Pearce, F. E. Davis, Mrs. W. Robinson, R. Herrick, R. B. Scott, Samuel W. Doyle, [illegible] H. Booker, R. S. Mallory, Dr. W. B. [illegible], John [illegible], Miss B. Gildersleeve, A. Mersereau, E. H. Lazarus, [illegible] H. Lee, Thomas Smith, Henry J. White, [illegible] Lloyd, John W. Swallwood, W. D. Black, Mr. [illegible], U. S. N., and lady, O. L. Hill and daughter, J. C. [illegible], lady and daughter, John Sterling, lady and 3 [illegible], Miss Black, Miss Smith, Miss Dyer, Miss De [illegible], Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Farrand, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. [illegible], and 11 in the steerage.

In steamship Nashville, from Charleston—Mrs. J. J. Reed, Mrs. E. McElheran, Miss Hendley, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. White, Miss Howard, Miss Howland and [illegible], W. Matthews, Margaret Martin, Mr. Lowlay and lady, [illegible] Cullum, Ed. Hoyt, W. Henri, F. Murphy, R. G. [illegible], [illegible] christ, J. H. Hilton, H. Slender, A. C. Wagner, [illegible] Johnson, Capt. Stifford, and 18 in the steerage.

In ship Palestine, from London and Isle of Wight—W. C. Hall, Charles F. Haley, Rev. W. A. [illegible] and lady, Mrs. Faunt Le Roy, Miss Faunt Le Roy, [illegible], Edward and Arthur Faunt Le Roy, Charles Hooper, [illegible], Herman, Mrs. Salisbury, Mr. Oppenheim.

In ship Helen McGaw, from Stockholm—Mr. [illegible].

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....	5 34	Sun sets....	6 26	Moon rises.	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...	[illegible]	Gov. Island.	[illegible]	Hell Gate.	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...MONDAY, Sep. 7.

Cleared.

Steamship Quaker City, Shufeldt, Havana, Post, Smith & Co.

Ship Marquette, Watts, New-Orleans, Eagle & Hazard.

Barks Old Hickory, Peacock, Philadelphia, Kirby & McKee; Mendi, Bryant, Alicante, Yates & Porterfield; Falka, (Prus.) Rupe, Manton, Trinidad, Hounsel & Daser; Phoenix, Owen, Rio Grande, master.

Brigs Elsinore, Whitmore, Portland, E. P. Buck & Co.; S. Peters, Lord, Wilmington, C. & E. J. Peters; Ann Maria, Aspinwall, G. Arno; Pizarro, Stetson, Mobile, N. H. Brigham; Benguela, Staples, Madeira, Welsh, Carver & Chase; Sea Lark, Spicer, Windsor, D. R. De Wolf; South, Baker, Galveston, D. C. Murray; G. T. Ward, Hubbard, St. Marks, Brodie & Pettes.

Schooners R. H. Huntley, Hammond, Baltimore, Mellor, Lord & Quereau; Neptune's Bride, Gillett, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; My Rover, Jackson, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.

Propeller Sophia, Ely, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steamship Arago, Lines, Havre and Southampton Aug. 26, passed the Needles at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Mortimer Livingston. Has experienced moderate fine weather on the passage. Off the Needles passed Am. bark American, bound in. 27th, 8 A. M., off [illegible], exchanged signals with an Am. frigate, stg. E. [illegible] P. M., lat. 48 46, lon. 35 30, exchanged signals with Am. ship Exchange, stg. E. 6th, 9 A. M., lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], passed ship Rhine, of Bath, bound W.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool Aug. 26, with mdse. and 460 passengers to John G. Dale. 29th, lat. 55 26, lon. 14 45, passed Br. bark Alberta, bound E. [illegible] passed ship Westervelt, bound in. [illegible], lat. [illegible], lon. 62 30, passed Br. steamship Jason, hence for Southampton and London.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Portsmouth, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants. 6th inst., off Sinepuxent, exchanged signals with steamship Jamestown, hence for Norfolk.

Steamship Nashville, Berry, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Sunday, at 8½ P. M., lat. 36 30, lon. 74 50, exchanged signals with steamships Marion and Augusta, bound S.

Ship Palestine, Tinker, London and the Isle of Wight Aug. 6, with mdse. and 296 steerage passengers to E. E. Morgan.

Ship Nebraska, Sweeny, Havre July 25, with mdse. and 97 passengers to Hennings, Muller & Gosling.

Ship Harrisburg, (of Boston,) Wiswell, Marseilles July 21, passed Gibraltar Aug. 4, with mdse. to J. W. Delano.

Ship Robena, Martin, London and the Downs July 29, with mdse. and 66 passengers to Dunham & Dimon.

Ship Wm. H. Prescott, (of Boston,) Batchelder, Liverpool July 19, with mdse. and 336 passengers to master.

Ship Helen McGaw, Tucker, Stockholm, and 35 days from Elsinore, with iron and 27 passengers to J. A. McGaw.

Ship Wm. Woodbury, (of Portland,) McLellan, Cardiff July 26, with iron to master.

Bark Diana, (of Boston,) Davis, Hamburg July 1, and Portsmouth 26th, with mdse. and 205 passengers to master—passengers to L. E. Amsinck.

Bark Convoy, Gunderson, Cardenas Aug. 26, with sugar, &c., to Moro & Navarro.

Bark Oella, Ashley, Antwerp July 5, with mdse. and 49 passengers to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Mary, (Br.,) Mahoney, Dorchester 7 ds., with stone to H. C. King.

Brig Celestina, Brett, Cherryfield 8 ds., with laths to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Allman, (Br.,) Currey, Windsor, N. S., 6 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Harbinger, Gray, Pictou, N. S., 8 ds., with coal, bound to Rondout.

Schr. Caledonia, Cousin, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. S. W. Wellington, Wells, Machias 5 ds., with lumber to Geo. W. Simpson.

Schr. Ambassador, Wells, Machias 12 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Zerviah, Dinsmore, Lubec 6 ds., with laths to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Canova, Fullerton, Ellsworth 8 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. American Belle, Chase, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Com. Kearney, Brown, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Princess, Lovell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. J. W. Pierce, Longstreet, from wreck of ship Clara Brookman, ashore at Squan, to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schr. B. Drummond, Smith, from wreck of ship Clara Brookman, ashore at Squan, to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schr. Samuel Gilman, Crowell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. J. Vail, Gray, Sippican 5 ds., in ballast to G. R. Fraser.

Schr. St. Stephen, McGregor, St. Stephens 14 ds., with lath to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Gen. Peavey, Hunt, Lubec 8 ds., with plaster to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Boere, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. J. W. Hale, Friend, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Everglade, Cole, Calais 8 ds., lumber to order.

Schr. Pallas, French, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Barnstable, Gorham, Boston, mdse. to master.

Schr. Medora, Rhodes, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Sarah, Yeaton, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Gertrude, Horton, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Nourmahal, Myers, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Canton, Freeman, Newburyport for Rondout.

Schr. Nathan, Clifford, Carter, Rondout for Portland.

Schr. Star, Buck, Poughkeepsie for Providence.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Wright, Albany for New-Haven.

Schr. Charity, Perry, Albany for New-Haven.

Sloop Rhode Island, Hull, Providence.

Sloop Timothy Wood, Robinson, Albany for N. Haven.

WIND—During the day, from N. N. W.

Sailed.

Steamship Quaker City, Schufeldt, Mobile and Havana.

Below.

The pilot boat Edwin Forrest, No. 14, arrived this morning from a cruise, and reports having spoken bark Roman, from Cardiff, consigned to Wm. Nelson & Son—she having been in collision Aug. 26, with bark Core, (since arr. at Norfolk,) and lost fore and maintopgallant masts; also lost the starboard rail carried away to the mizzen chains, &c.

Ship Eastern Queen, Grant, Liverpool Aug. 4.

Ship Rhine, of Bath, Howard, Shields July 18.

Ship Ohio, Hutchings, Liverpool July 22.

Bark James M. Hicks, Crowell, Rochelle Aug. 20.—(By pilot boat Geo. Steers, No. 6.)

Memoranda.

Capt. Gunderson, of bark Convoy, from Cardenas, reports: The new light-house on Key Piedras being finished, was lighted on Aug. 25 for the first time—revolving light.

Norfolk, Sept. 5.—The bark Core, of New-York, is here in distress, from collision; vessel tight, and will not have to discharge.—(By letter to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary to Board of Underwriters.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 7—Arr. ships Howadji, Balch, Calcutta; Kathadin, Davis, Cadiz; Felicia, (of New-Orleans,) Ball, Liverpool; Eliza and Ella, Smith, New-London; barks Commodore, (of New-York,) Williams, Malta; Eliza, Frederick, Cadiz; Walton, (Br.,) Brown, Glasgow; E. Fontaine, Keller, Picton; Tremont, Baker, New-York; brigs Water Witch, Skinner, Sierra Leone; Crawford, Small, Philadelphia.

Spoken—Aug. 3, lat. 16 45, lon. 35 35, ship Crystal Palace, Simmons, from New-York for Australia.

Spoken, &c.

Aug. 9, lat. 48, lon. 28 50, was passed Hamburg bark Johannes, bound E.

Aug. 10, lat. 50 20, lon. 20 10, Hamburg bark Sir Isaac Newton, from Hamburg for New-York.

Aug. 13, lat. 48 46, lon. 34 32, was passed ship Webster, bound E.

Aug. 14, lat. 47 56, lon. 62, was passed Br. bark Carthage, bound E.

Aug. 16, lat. 47, lon. 36 24, was passed ship Fidelia, hence for Liverpool.

Aug. 18, lat. 47 38, lon. 38 52, was passed ship Progress, bound E.

Aug. 29, lat. 42 20, lon. 59 10, exchanged signals with ship John Stephenson, bound E.

Sept. 2, lat. 42, lon. 65, ship Wm. Cummings, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

Sept. 3, lat. 40 43, lon. 69, brig Water Witch, from Sierra Leone for Boston.

Sept. 6, lat. 40 54, lon. 68 30, ship Flora McDonald, for Norfolk, and ship W. V. Kent.—(By pilot boat George Steers, No. 6.)

Foreign Ports.

Havre—Aug. 26, in port ships Logan, Taylor, of and for New-York Aug. 26; Wm. Nelson, Cheever, do. do. Sept. 10; Germania, Wood, do. do. 20th; Johannisberg, Nelson, of and for New-Orleans, 2d; S. L. Gilchrist, Howes, of Thomaston, for New-Orleans, 10th; Mulhouse, Wilner, of and for New-Orleans, 20th; Nuremberg, Schneider, of and for do.; Zenobia, Peters, of Bath, for New-Orleans, 30th; Russell, Cowdry, of Boston, for New-York, 1st; Republic, Chase, of New-York, sold; Lucretia, Freeman, of New-York; Portland, Brown, of Portland; Bay State, Simmons, of Boston, for New-York, Aug. 30; Aramode, Snow, Harnden, of Bath; Princeton, Bell, of New-York; Crest of the Wave, Coffin, of Thomaston, for New-Orleans, Sept. 5; Wm. F. Moore, Jones, of Bath, for Rockaway, Lufkin, of Camden, for New-Orleans, 10th; Rockland, Brown, of Boston; John Bunyan, Moore, of Rockland; South Carolina, Goodwin, of Bath; Fairfield, Holloway, of and for New-York, Aug. 29; Oregon, Porter, of New-York.